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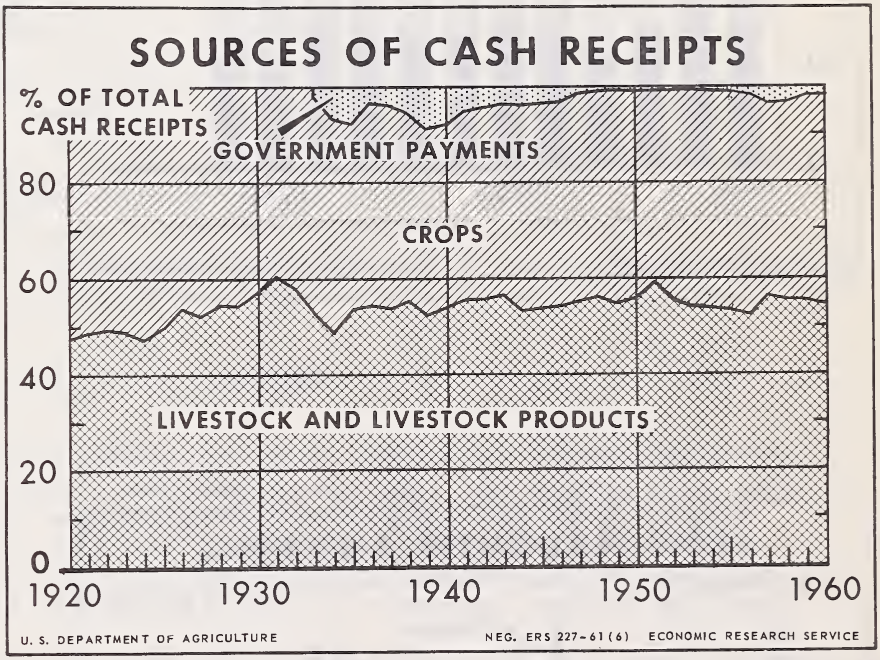
# The LIVESTOCK and MEAT SITUATION




Marketings of livestock and livestock products continued to provide over half of farmers' cash receipts in 1960, although the relative importance of livestock has declined slightly in recent years. Cash receipts from the sale of hogs, dairy products, and poultry and eggs were larger last year than in 1959 but those from marketings of cattle and sheep were smaller. Direct Governmental payments to farmers made up about 2 percent of cash receipts in 1960.

*IN THIS ISSUE*



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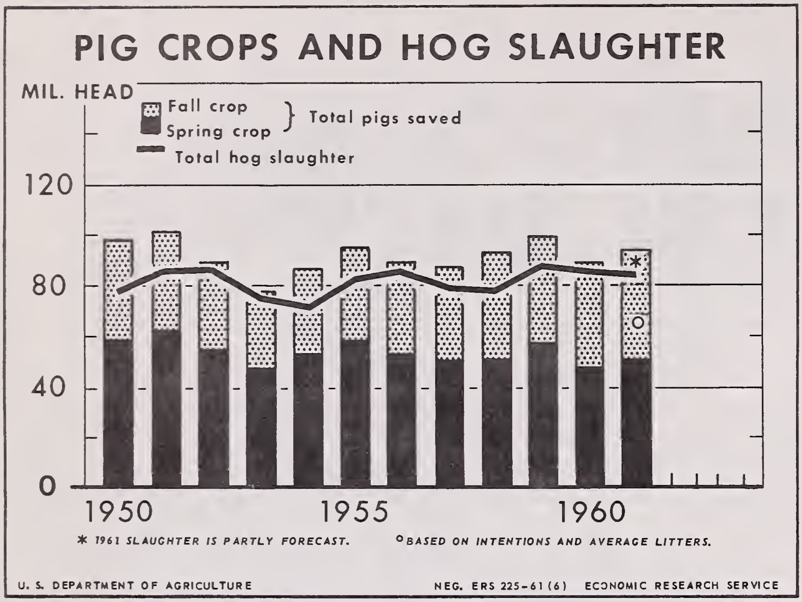
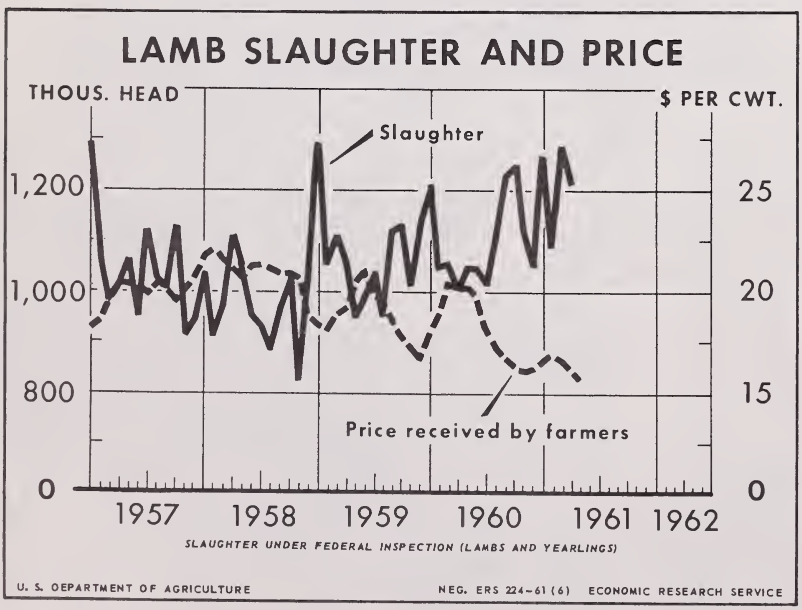



Following the sharp reduction in the 1960 pig crops, hog slaughter has declined. The prospective 1961 pig crop of 93 million head is 5 percent larger than the 1960 crop and will result in a higher level of slaughter during the next 12 months.




Lamb slaughter has been trending upward for over 2 years. The high rate of slaughter in recent months is limiting the number of ewe lambs retained in breeding flocks. Lamb prices the rest of this year may average near current levels, but a reversal of the downtrend in prices seems likely in 1962.

# THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

Approved by the outlook and Situation Board, June 29, 1961

CONTENTS



## SUMMARY


Hog production is increasing, cattle numbers are probably expanding, but sheep flocks may show a reduction during 1961. The average price paid to farmers in June for hogs was above a year earlier but those for beef cattle and sheep were below last June. Thus far this year farmers' cash receipts from livestock and livestock products have been above a year ago. Sales of meat animals provided 30 percent of farm cash receipts last year.

The 1961 spring pig crop is 7 percent larger than last year's crop and producers plan for 2 percent more sows to farrow fall pigs. The gain in farrowing will lead to larger marketings and a downward adjustment in price level during the next 12 months. Hog prices this summer will probably average close to last summer but prices this fall and winter will be a little lower than a year earlier.

Cattle slaughter in the first half of 1961 was about 4 percent above the first 6 months in 1960. Winter slaughter was up slightly but heavy slaughter of fed cattle this spring accounted for most of the gain. Slaughter the rest of this year will likely continue a little above a year earlier. Even so, the year's total will probably not be large enough to halt the build-up in inventory numbers. Increasing productivity of the cattle herd has been an important factor in boosting beef production in recent years.

Prices of fed cattle have held relatively steady in recent weeks following a $5.00 decline from a January high. In late June prices were about $3.50 per 100 pounds below a year earlier. Some summertime increase seems probable, lending support to grass cattle prices. On the whole, prices of feeder cattle seem likely to decline slowly this summer and may average nearly as high as last summer.

Lamb slaughter so far this year has been about 13 percent above a year earlier--unusually large relative to numbers on hand. Part of this gain came from an early movement of the 4 percent larger early lamb crop. Marketings of old crop lambs were also larger and indicate a probable reduction in sheep numbers during 1961.

The heavy rate of marketings depressed lamb prices last winter and spring. Lamb prices usually trend lower during the summer and fall, but following heavy marketings to date, the June-December decline this year will probably be less than during the past 2 years.

Retail prices of meat this summer will probably average about the same as last summer. Production of fed beef and pork will likely be a little larger than last year but output of other kinds of beef and veal will be down. Total production for 1961 is expected to provide consumers about the same amount of beef per person but 1 to 2 pounds less pork than in 1960.

More beef and pork were produced from slaughter in Iowa in 1959 than in any other State. Of the 27.3 billion pounds of red meat produced in the U. S., including farm slaughter, 38 percent came from slaughter in the West North Central States.

## REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

### The 1961 Spring Pig Crop Up 7 Percent

The 1961 spring pig crop is 50.5 million head, 7 percent larger than the 1960 spring crop. This gain was somewhat larger than was expected from last fall's intention reports due primarily to increased litter size. This spring's crop is the second smallest in 8 years. The increase recovered only part of the sharp reduction in the 1960 spring crop.

The number of sows farrowing was up 4 percent from last year and the number of pigs saved per litter was a record, up 3 percent from the relatively small litter size last year. An average of 7.18 pigs were saved per litter. Over the years the number of pigs saved per litter had trended slightly upward to the previous record of 7.12 pigs saved per litter from the 1957 spring crop. The West North Central States continued to lead other regions in average size of litters.

Table 1.--Number of sows farrowing, pigs saved and pigs saved per litter, spring and fall pig crops, by regions, 1955 to date

SPRING PIG CROP

| Year | North Atlantic | North Central | | South Atlantic | South Central | Western | United States |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | East | West | | | | |
| | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head |
| Sows farrowing: | | | | | | | |
| 1955 | 139 | 2,404 | 4,247 | 606 | 780 | 171 | 8,347 |
| 1956 | 139 | 2,343 | 3,572 | 623 | 826 | 152 | 7,655 |
| 1957 | 118 | 2,207 | 3,371 | 607 | 754 | 137 | 7,194 |
| 1958 | 106 | 2,180 | 3,537 | 597 | 713 | 148 | 7,281 |
| 1959 | 110 | 2,335 | 3,881 | 659 | 843 | 168 | 7,996 |
| 1960 | 110 | 2,095 | 3,161 | 549 | 722 | 140 | 6,777 |
| 1961 1/ | 102 | 2,155 | 3,420 | 511 | 701 | 142 | 7,031 |
| Pigs saved: | | | | | | | |
| 1955 | 937 | 16,678 | 29,630 | 4,019 | 5,220 | 1,126 | 57,610 |
| 1956 | 911 | 16,306 | 25,279 | 4,141 | 5,492 | 995 | 53,124 |
| 1957 | 819 | 15,745 | 24,485 | 4,134 | 5,131 | 949 | 51,263 |
| 1958 | 732 | 15,409 | 25,398 | 3,985 | 4,800 | 1,030 | 51,354 |
| 1959 | 764 | 16,593 | 27,759 | 4,554 | 5,783 | 1,167 | 56,620 |
| 1960 | 757 | 14,640 | 22,310 | 3,742 | 4,787 | 955 | 47,191 |
| 1961 1/ | 698 | 15,515 | 24,825 | 3,570 | 4,829 | 1,020 | 50,456 |
| Pigs saved per litter: | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number |
| 1955 | 6.68 | 6.94 | 6.98 | 6.63 | 6.69 | 6.63 | 6.90 |
| 1956 | 6.58 | 6.96 | 7.08 | 6.65 | 6.65 | 6.55 | 6.94 |
| 1957 | 6.88 | 7.13 | 7.26 | 6.81 | 6.81 | 6.87 | 7.12 |
| 1958 | 6.85 | 7.07 | 7.18 | 6.68 | 6.73 | 6.95 | 7.05 |
| 1959 | 6.92 | 7.11 | 7.15 | 6.91 | 6.86 | 6.94 | 7.08 |
| 1960 | 6.86 | 7.00 | 7.06 | 6.82 | 6.63 | 6.82 | 6.96 |
| 1961 1/ | 6.86 | 7.20 | 7.26 | 6.98 | 6.89 | 7.14 | 7.18 |

FALL PIG CROP

| Year | North Atlantic | North Central East | North Central West | South Atlantic | South Central | Western | United States |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head |
| Sows farrowing: | | | | | | | |
| 1955 | 119 | 1,893 | 2,225 | 494 | 733 | 135 | 5,599 |
| 1956 | 108 | 1,789 | 1,982 | 495 | 688 | 119 | 5,181 |
| 1957 | 96 | 1,760 | 2,006 | 492 | 641 | 117 | 5,112 |
| 1958 | 98 | 1,957 | 2,493 | 512 | 693 | 134 | 5,887 |
| 1959 | 103 | 2,028 | 2,553 | 530 | 768 | 146 | 6,128 |
| 1960 | 94 | 1,972 | 2,499 | 475 | 701 | 141 | 5,882 |
| 1961 2/ | 89 | 2,036 | 2,634 | 443 | 677 | 138 | 6,017 |
| Pigs saved: | | | | | | | |
| 1955 | 809 | 12,995 | 15,199 | 3,282 | 4,931 | 903 | 38,119 |
| 1956 | 738 | 12,653 | 14,102 | 3,356 | 4,649 | 804 | 36,302 |
| 1957 | 659 | 12,522 | 14,472 | 3,300 | 4,339 | 807 | 36,099 |
| 1958 | 679 | 14,206 | 17,971 | 3,554 | 4,834 | 935 | 42,179 |
| 1959 | 715 | 14,306 | 17,845 | 3,649 | 5,245 | 1,015 | 42,775 |
| 1960 | 648 | 14,048 | 17,482 | 3,293 | 4,836 | 994 | 41,301 |
| 1961 | | | | | | | 2/42,500 |
| Pigs saved per litter: | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number |
| 1955 | 6.79 | 6.86 | 6.83 | 6.64 | 6.73 | 6.66 | 6.81 |
| 1956 | 6.80 | 7.07 | 7.12 | 6.79 | 6.76 | 6.72 | 7.01 |
| 1957 | 6.81 | 7.11 | 7.21 | 6.71 | 6.77 | 6.86 | 7.06 |
| 1958 | 6.90 | 7.26 | 7.21 | 6.95 | 6.98 | 7.00 | 7.17 |
| 1959 | 6.90 | 7.05 | 6.99 | 6.89 | 6.83 | 7.02 | 6.98 |
| 1960 | 6.86 | 7.12 | 6.99 | 6.94 | 6.90 | 7.03 | 7.02 |
| 1961 | | | | | | | 2/7.05 |

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Number indicated to farrow from intentions as of June 1, 1961. Average number of pigs per litter with allowance for trend used to calculate indicated number of pigs saved.

Table 2.--Number of sows farrowing and percentage distribution by months, spring season, United States, 1955 to date

| Year | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head |
| 1955 | 305 | 675 | 1,517 | 2,306 | 2,254 | 1,290 | 8,347 |
| 1956 | 395 | 724 | 1,420 | 2,156 | 1,914 | 1,046 | 7,655 |
| 1957 | 382 | 695 | 1,310 | 1,986 | 1,811 | 1,010 | 7,194 |
| 1958 | 410 | 790 | 1,480 | 1,869 | 1,706 | 1,026 | 7,281 |
| 1959 | 539 | 985 | 1,529 | 2,048 | 1,853 | 1,042 | 7,996 |
| 1960 | 495 | 760 | 1,253 | 1,707 | 1,602 | 960 | 6,777 |
| 1961 | 506 | 777 | 1,248 | 1,706 | 1,747 | 1,047 | 7,031 |
| | Percentage distribution of spring farrowings | | | | | | |
| | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| 1955 | 3.7 | 8.1 | 18.2 | 27.6 | 27.0 | 15.4 | 100.0 |
| 1956 | 5.2 | 9.4 | 18.5 | 28.2 | 25.0 | 13.7 | 100.0 |
| 1957 | 5.3 | 9.7 | 18.2 | 27.6 | 25.2 | 14.0 | 100.0 |
| 1958 | 5.6 | 10.9 | 20.3 | 25.7 | 23.4 | 14.1 | 100.0 |
| 1959 | 6.8 | 12.3 | 19.1 | 25.6 | 23.2 | 13.0 | 100.0 |
| 1960 | 7.3 | 11.2 | 18.5 | 25.2 | 23.6 | 14.2 | 100.0 |
| 1961 | 7.2 | 11.1 | 17.7 | 24.3 | 24.8 | 14.9 | 100.0 |

The West North Central led other regions with a gain of 11 percent in pigs saved this spring over last. The West saved 7 percent more pigs; East North Central Region, 6 percent; and South Central Region, 1 percent more. The spring crop was 5 percent smaller in the South Atlantic Region and 8 percent less in the North Atlantic States.

Average litter size increased in all regions except the North Atlantic. Actually, fewer sows farrowed in the South Central Region this spring than last but a 4 percent gain in number of pigs saved per litter resulted in a larger spring pig crop.

Producers have been smoothing out the seasonal high and low points in hog production although the trend toward earlier farrowings was interrupted this year. Compared with a year earlier, 1 percent more sows farrowed in the first half of the spring season (December-February) and 5 percent more in the

last half. Moreover, April was the peak farrowing month, as it regularly was in the early 1950's, but did not account for as large a part of spring litters as in former years. In 1950-59, 28 percent of the sows farrowing spring pigs farrowed in December-February; last year, 37 percent; and this year 36 percent. This increase in wintertime farrowings, when weather may cause higher losses, probably is a factor in slowing the uptrend in pigs saved per litter.

## Two Percent More Fall Farrowings Planned

A 1961 fall pig crop of about 42.5 million is now in prospect. Producers reported, as of June 1, that they planned a 2 percent increase in the number of sows to farrow in June-November. This would push the number of fall litters near a peacetime high since this follows a fairly modest reduction in fall farrowings last year. If litters are of average size with an allowance for upward trend, this year's fall pig crop would be up 3 percent.

The increase planned this fall centers in the Corn Belt. Only 5 States outside this region planned increases. According to quarterly farrowing plans from 10 of the Corn Belt States, the increase will probably be spread uniformly throughout the fall crop.

## Total 1961 Pig Crop Up 5 Percent

With 50.5 million spring pigs already counted and plans made for 42.5 million fall pigs, the 1961 pig crop will likely be about 93.0 million head. While this is up 5 percent from the annual crop of 88.5 million pigs saved in 1960, a crop this size would still be smaller than the 1955 or 1959 crop.

This year's increase in hog production reflects the favorable hog-corn price ratio. Surprisingly, it came after only 1 year of sharply reduced output and the increase is not unusually large. However, a real threat of overproduction exists if the current uptrend in farrowings continues through 1962, a normal period of increase in recent years. Some moderation to the upturn may follow the anticipated cutback in feed grain production.

One of the reasons for reporting intentions is to give producers an opportunity to adjust production if they think it feasible. If producers carry out plans for a 3 percent rise in fall pigs, hog prices will be at a lower level during the next 12 months, or so, than in the past year. It does not seem likely that prices will reach the lows they did in the fall-winter months of 1955-56 or 1959-60.

## Hog Prices Now Close to Year Ago

Hog prices this year have shown the effects of the smaller 1960 crops and the increase in farrowings that got underway late fast fall. Prices entered

the year well above prices a year earlier. Commercial hog slaughter the first quarter this year totaled 10 percent smaller than last year. As the year progressed, marketings and prices drew close to those for corresponding months a year earlier, and by about midyear the gap was closed. Weekly estimates of hogs slaughtered in federally inspected plants during June ranged from 4 percent smaller to 18 percent larger than a year before. Market prices of hogs at times in June were above a year ago. The average price to farmers for hogs in mid-June was $15.70 per 100 pounds, nearly the same as in mid-June 1960

Small Summer Price Advance Likely

Whenever hog production is on an uptrend, seasonal price increases are less than normal. Some increase is probable this summer but it will likely be small, and earlier than usual. This would be the opposite of last summer when marketings were generally late relative to dates of farrowing.

Slaughter this summer will exceed that of a year earlier as marketings will be mainly from the larger December-February farrowings. Unless producers market unusually early, hog prices stand a good chance of averaging nearly as high this summer as last. Slaughter will continue above a year earlier this fall. Prices will decline seasonally and will be below last fall's prices. An upturn in prices at the end of the year, such as occurred in some recent years, does not seem probable this fall.

Cattle Prices Down From Peak

Prices of nearly all classes of cattle in late-June were below prices early this year. Prices of Choice slaughter steers are currently about $5.00 per 100 pounds below their high point in January. Stockers and feeders were down about $3.00 but most classes of cows were generally less than a dollar below April peaks. By midyear, slaughter steer and heifer prices were below a year earlier with the top grades showing the greatest disparity. Some classes of cows, bulls, and feeders were at least equal to a year before (table 3, page 9).

A late-spring decline in cattle prices has been normal. But since the practice of year-round feeding has become so widespread fed cattle prices have not traced so regular a seasonal pattern in recent years. Total steer and heifer marketings out of first hands at 12 leading markets during April and May were up 10 and 5 percent, respectively, from a year earlier. The June total was probably up around 7 percent. This pattern of marketing was largely responsible for price declines in April and May with a tendency to level out in June.

Since February cow slaughter under Federal inspection was below a year ago. This reduced rate added strength to slaughter cow and bull prices despite larger total beef supplies. Feeder cattle prices were unusually stable from mid-January to about mid-April. Average feeder steer prices at 10 markets held around $24.50 per 100 pounds during this period. Since then prices have declined and are currently about $21.50.

Marketings of fed steers and heifers will continue large this summer and probably the rest of the year. A more exact indication of marketings will be available in the report, Cattle and Calves on Feed July 1, for release July 17.

The number of cattle on feed April 1 was 5 percent larger than in April 1960. Since then, shipments of stocker and feeder cattle from 10 markets have been down a little from a year earlier, indicating some easing off in the rate of feed lot replacement. However, direct shipments into 8 Corn Belt States increased in April and May. It currently appears that the number on feed July 1 will be a little larger than last July and that July-September fed cattle marketings will be about as large or slightly larger than in these months in 1960. If this is true, total cattle slaughter will be nearly the same as a year earlier. Under these conditions, some recovery in fed cattle prices would be expected.

Relative stability is likely to continue for other classes, as well, this summer. Cow and other grass cattle slaughter will continue small unless drought develops over extensive areas. Retention of breeding stock will not slow greatly this year if pasture feed conditions are near average. Feeder prices this summer are expected to average nearly as high as last summer.

Table 3.--Selected prices of livestock, by months, 1960 and 1961

| Month | Choice slaughter steers at Chicago 1/ | | Stocker and feeder steers at Kansas City 2/ | | Barrows and gilts at 8 markets 3/ | | Choice lambs at Chicago 4/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1960 | 1961 | 1960 | 1961 | 1960 | 1961 | 1960 |
| | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. |
| January | 27.42 | 26.42 | 24.29 | 23.31 | 17.33 | 12.65 | 17.20 | 19.90 |
| February | 26.17 | 26.69 | 23.70 | 23.80 | 18.13 | 13.56 | 17.62 | 21.05 |
| March | 25.70 | 28.08 | 24.50 | 25.14 | 17.53 | 15.55 | 17.54 | 22.34 |
| April | 25.05 | 27.76 | 24.38 | 25.46 | 17.04 | 15.96 | 16.98 | 21.85 |
| May | 23.43 | 27.43 | 23.06 | 25.38 | 16.37 | 16.03 | 15.31 | 20.55 |
| June 5/ | 22.45 | 26.04 | 21.75 | 23.50 | 6/16.40 | 16.88 | 19.58 | 22.81 |
| July | | 25.64 | | 21.81 | | 17.74 | | 20.90 |
| August | | 25.07 | | 21.23 | | 16.91 | | 19.42 |
| September | | 24.80 | | 20.91 | | 16.59 | | 18.90 |
| October | | 24.94 | | 21.59 | | 17.30 | | 18.33 |
| November | | 26.08 | | 22.54 | | 17.36 | | 17.46 |
| December | | 26.86 | | 23.61 | | 17.27 | | 17.26 |
| Average | | 26.24 | | 22.93 | | 15.96 | | 20.06 |

1/ Sold out of first hands. 2/ All weights. 3/ Average for all weights Midwest markets. 4/ Spring lambs June-September, wooled lambs all other months except May which is shorn. 5/ 4-week average. 6/ 3-week average.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

Cattle prices will weaken seasonally this fall but no major changes in slaughter or prices are expected. Inventories are large but not unusually so relative to population and a major cyclical change does not seem likely during the next year or two.

## January-June Lamb Slaughter Unusually Large

Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter in January-March was 384,500 head or 10 percent larger this year than last. The number of wethers and wether and ram lambs on hand January 1 was 186,000 larger than January 1960 but the number of sheep and lambs on feed was down 66,000 head. Thus, there was a net gain of 120,000 in the classes generally considered as providing the bulk of slaughter supplies during the winter months. Most of the first-quarter gain in slaughter occurred in the West and West North Central States where beginning inventories of these classes were actually smaller this year than last. Hence, sheepmen in these regions apparently marketed many lambs listed as stock sheep on January 1. However, slaughter in the South Central Region coincided with larger numbers of wethers and wether and ram lambs on hand.

Lamb slaughter in April-June is always made up of varied kinds of lamb from diverse areas. It includes old crop lambs from feed lots and early pastures as well as new crop lambs. This year, slaughter continued well above a year ago with the West and West North Central Regions again accounting for most of the increase. Commercial lamb slaughter in these regions in April-May was 25 and 23 percent above a year earlier. Some of this gain was from the 4 percent larger early lamb crop whose growth and development were faster than usual. Declining pasture conditions in Texas and the Southwest probably aided in early marketings. April-June sales of old crop lambs have apparently continued unusually large relative to numbers on hand helping to keep slaughter well above year-earlier levels.

## Large Lamb Slaughter Depresses Prices

This flood of marketings depressed prices markedly last winter and spring. Choice slaughter lamb prices entered the year about $1.50 per 100 pounds below a year before. But prices held relatively steady during the winter in contrast to rising prices in early 1960 (table 3). Prices declined during April and May this year and, despite some recovery in June, Choice lambs are well below a year ago. The mid-June average price to producers for lambs was $15.90 per 100 pounds, $3.80 less than last June.

Summer and fall slaughter supplies consist largely of lambs from the major productng areas of the North and West. The number of breeding ewes on hand in these areas was little, if any, larger than last year and the number of lambs saved will probably be close to a year ago. Hence, lamb slaughter will soon be increasing seasonally but promises to be little, if any, larger

than last summer and fall. There is still some possibility of stronger lamb prices in the next few weeks but increasing slaughter will turn prices downward. The seasonal decline this year is expected to be less than usual and certainly less than the $3.70 decline recorded in June-November last year.

## Reduction in Sheep Numbers Likely

While the high rate of slaughter thus far this year will be a supporting influence to lamb prices the rest of 1961, the real impact will be reserved for 1962. The apparent slaughtering of an unusually larger part of ewe lamb inventories will likely result in a reduction in breeding ewes next year. Hence, slaughter supplies may be lowered for several years. This situation is somewhat similar to that in 1956 when slaughter during the early months of the year was also large relative to numbers on hand. Average lamb prices were depressed until May that year when they rose above a year earlier and continued above for over 2 years. It is not anticipated that lamb prices will reach 1957-58 levels soon, when they averaged better than $20.00 per 100 pounds, but they appear certain to recover from currently depressed prices.

## Low Temperatures, Dry Weather Hurt Pastures

Pasture conditions for the Nation on June 1 averaged 84 percent of normal, 3 percent below the excellent condition of a year earlier and somewhat lower than anticipated from early moisture conditions. May temperatures were below normal in most of the country except the Rocky Mountains and Southern Great Plains. June 1 moisture was adequate in most of the eastern half of the country but shortages had developed in the Northern Plains, Texas, Utah, and southern California. Rains early in June broke the early threat of drought in Texas but conditions remained critical in other areas. By June 28 the Department had extended emergency livestock assistance in 72 counties in North Dakota, Minnesota, and Idaho because severe drought had seriously reduced livestock forage supplies. The drought assistance varies by counties, but includes one or all of the following: Permission to graze lands put under the Conservation Reserve program; permission to graze lands on acreages diverted under the 1961 feed grain program; and an offer to sell farmers and ranchers Government-owned feed at current support prices.

For the West as a whole, present prospects indicate the forage supply for summer grazing will be below average unless rains are timely and generous. Early shipments of cattle and sheep out of dry areas is already underway in some areas and will increase significantly if grazing conditions deteriorate further. While heavy marketings do not appear imminent, extreme drought would increase grass cattle and new crop lamb sales, putting additional pressure on prices.

## Import Ban Proposed for African Swine Fever

Additional regulations on imports of pork and pork products have been proposed by USDA as further safeguards against introduction into this country of African swine fever. This disease recently spread from Africa to Portugal and Spain. Imports of live animals and uncooked or unsterilized meat are currently prohibited from countries where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest are known to exist.

## USDA Purchases of Lamb and Chopped Meat Discontinued

On May 31, 1961, purchases of canned chopped meat for distribution to needy persons were discontinued. A total of 40.3 million pounds of canned chopped meat were purchased at a cost of $17.6 million since the program started March 29.

Purchases of frozen lamb carcasses for distribution to eligible non-profit charitable institutions initially announced February 27, were discontinued April 14. The Department reopened the lamb purchase program May 8, and discontinued it again on June 8. A total of 12.3 million pounds had been purchased since March 3 at a cost of nearly $4.5 million.

## World Meat Production Up 1 Percent

Meat production in 41 leading producer-countries of the world, except Communist China, totaled 99 billion pounds in 1960, according to a report by the Foreign Agriculture Service. This was 1 percent more than a year earlier and 23 percent above the 1951-55 average. Output established a new record, reflecting the general rise in world livestock numbers. But the increase in 1960 was not large enough to keep pace with the population growth. However, per capita meat consumption has increased in most countries since 1951.

Beef and veal production in the 41 countries was 3 percent greater than a year earlier, and 19 percent above average. Pork output totaled 41 billion pounds in 1960, 1 percent less than for 1959, but 26 percent above the 1951-55 average. Production of lamb, mutton, and goat meat amounted to 8.3 billion pounds last year--2 percent more than in 1959, and 32 percent above the 1951-55 average.

A further rise in meat output in the 41 countries is expected during 1961 with prospective increases in each of the red meats.

# CATTLE PRODUCTIVITY

By
Donald Seaborg

Today, per capita consumption of beef and veal is one-third higher than 30 to 40 years ago. This occurred while population was increasing and was made possible partly through increased cattle numbers. But a greater contribution to meat production came about through gains in productivity. This article discusses the changes that have taken place in cattle productivity and the factors that brought about these changes.

The supply of beef and veal can be increased by adding cattle and calves to the inventory and/or by increasing the output per head of animals already on farms. In the United States, both of these methods have been used to increase the supply of beef and veal to about 90 pounds per person in recent years. Table 4 shows that consumption varies from year to year but has trended upward.

The size of the cattle herd is a satisfactory guide to the volume of beef production to be expected when viewing changes that occur from one year to the next. Over a longer span of time production is highly contingent upon the weight gained or the equivalent beef produced per head of cattle in the herd as well as the level of numbers on hand. In this article the average live weight produced per head is equal to the total live weight of cattle and calf production during the year divided by the inventory of cattle on farms at the beginning of the year.1/ The average live weight of cattle and calf production is used as a measure of productivity. Since the increased output per head is due in part to greater use of feed concentrates, labor and other factors of production, this concept of productivity is not identical with productivity in a truly economic sense. However, most of the factors discussed leading to a gain in output per animal have resulted in increased efficiency.

## Productivity and Cattle Numbers

Total live weight of cattle and calf production has more than doubled since 1920-29. The tables on pages 18 and 19 show that since 1920 the average live weight of cattle and calf production per animal on January 1 increased 69 percent; the number of cattle and calves on farms increased 38 percent; and the U. S. population increased 72 percent. The average live weight of cattle and calf production per person rose to 159.6 pounds from 116.5.

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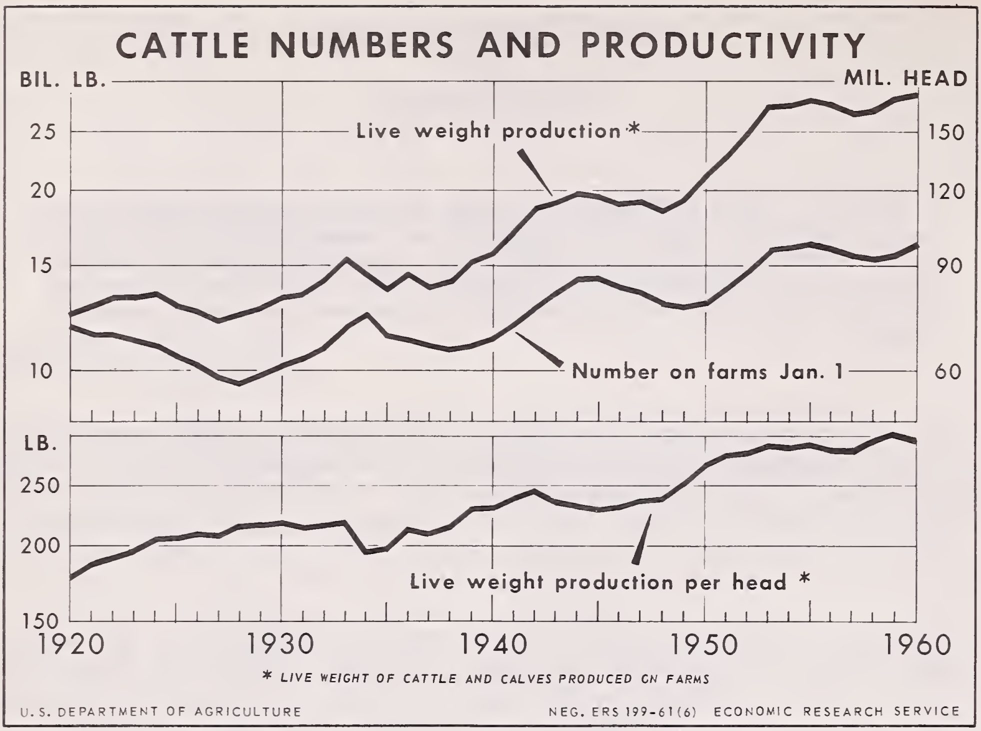
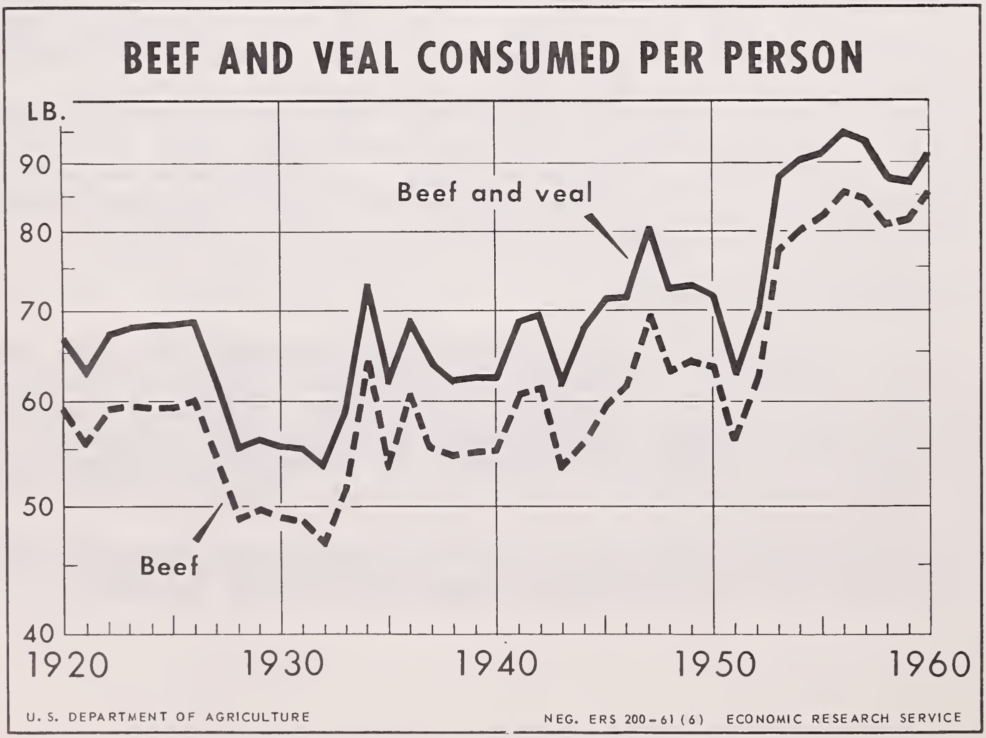
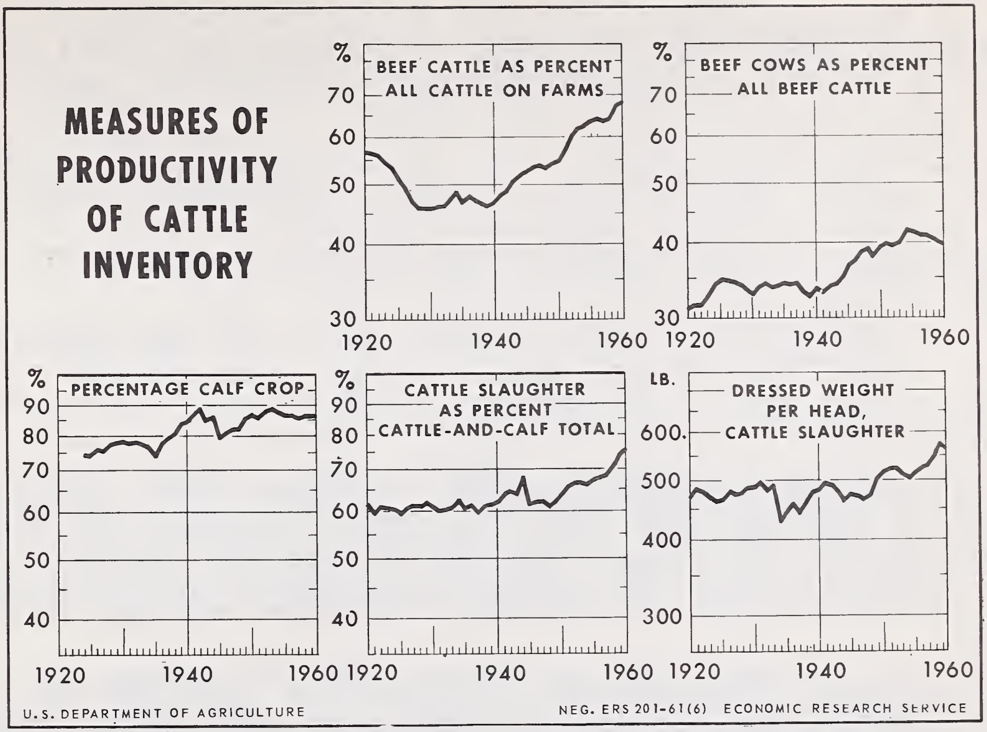
1/ Live weight production is the total weight added by cattle and calves on hand January 1 plus the weight of calves raised during the year.


CATTLE NUMBERS AND PRODUCTIVITY
BIL. LB.
MIL. HEAD
Live weight production *
Number on farms Jan. 1
LB.
Live weight production per head *
25
20
15
10
150
120
90
60
250
200
150
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
* LIVE WEIGHT OF CATTLE AND CALVES PRODUCED ON FARMS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 199-61(6) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


BEEF AND VEAL CONSUMED PER PERSON
LB.
Beef and veal
Beef
90
80
70
60
50
40
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 200-61(6) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE




These figures show that gains in productivity have been considerably more important than gains in cattle numbers as a source of larger beef and veal supplies for U. S. consumers. Since 1920, cattle and calf numbers increased by 26.7 million head. If live weight of cattle and calf production had held at the 1920 level (176.2 pounds per head), the increase in numbers by 1960 would have upped total production only 4.7 billion pounds.

However, productivity increased 122 pounds per head since 1920. If the herd had remained at the 70.4 million head of 1920, the higher level of productivity would have upped total production 8.6 billion pounds. This is 3.9 billion pounds greater than the 4.7 billion pounds available from an increase in cattle numbers alone.

The significance of output per head becomes even more apparent when the U. S. cattle industry is compared with other countries. Argentina and Brazil are good examples. Together, they have about 20 percent more cattle than the U. S. Yet, their annual beef and veal production is only about half as large. These countries have herds with low output per head and therefore produce far less meat than we do.

It is evident that productivity is important and that it has been improving for many years in the U. S. Not so evident is the means by which this has come about. A review of the factors that contribute to better productivity of our national herd follows:

(1) More Calves Raised to Maturity. Only one-fourth of all U.S. cattle and calves slaughtered in 1960 were calves. Ten years earlier, calves accounted for about 36 percent of the total slaughter and during the 1920's and 30's they ranged from 37.6 to 40.3 percent of total slaughter. With the exception of several years during World War II, the trend has been to raise calves to maturity before they are sent to market. This increases average weight of cattle and calf slaughter. Better breeding and expansion of the cattle feeding industry have aided this trend. More calves are suitable for feeding and the market for cattle that show a moderate degree of finish has expanded more than that for vealers.

(2) Less Death Loss. Almost 20 percent fewer cattle and calves are lost today than in the 1920's. Losses, about 5.0 percent of all cattle and calves on farms in the late 1920's have gradually lessened to about 4.1 to 4.2 percent in the past 7 years.

(3) Beef Cattle Inventory Increases. The number of beef cattle in inventory has increased steadily for over 30 years to 69.2 percent of all cattle and calves in 1961. From 1926 to 1943, there were more cattle and calves kept for dairy purposes than for beef. Dairy cattle contribute a substantial tonnage of beef and veal each year, but beef animals are somewhat more productive meat producers.

Beef cows now account for about 40 percent of all beef cattle and calves in the inventory compared with about 32 percent in the early 1920's. This is a result of feeding more cattle, slaughtering steers and heifers at an earlier age, and improvements in breeding and management practices. Steers and heifers often are "finished off" before they are 2 years old and removed from the beef cattle herd. More live weight is put on each animal during the year to obtain such early maturity.

(4) More Calves Born Per 100 Cows 2/. The average number of calves born per 100 cows and heifers on farms January 1, 2 years old and over, increased on an annual basis to 88 in 1953 from 74 in 1924. Averages declined to 85 from 1954 to 1958, and went up to 86 for the past three calf crops. Producers have made substantial progress in improving calf crops despite the shift from milk to beef cattle. Calving rates for beef cows are usually lower than for dairy animals.

(5) Slaughter Weights Higher. Average dressed weights of cattle and calf slaughter follow a cyclical pattern as does the number of cattle slaughtered per year. The cyclical pattern is due largely to the higher proportion of fed cattle and a tendency to feed to heavier weights when slaughter is cyclically low. In addition, average weights have made long term increases the past 40 years. The average dressed weight of cattle slaughter has been over 500 pounds

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2/ The number of calves born per 100 cows and heifers 2 years old and over on farms January 1 is not the same as a calving rate or percentage as producers use the term, but the number reflects changes in calving rates.

since 1949 compared to 468 pounds in 1920. A peak of 572 pounds was reached in 1959. During 1960 average dressed weight of cattle slaughter was 566 pounds, higher than any previous year except 1959.

## Future Gains in Productivity

Productivity of cattle and calves showed an increase over the previous year in 30 of the past 41 years. The annual increase since 1920 has averaged about 3 pounds per head. In 1960, productivity averaged 298 pounds per head, up from 176 in 1920.

Continued gains in productivity are expected. Farmers and ranchers will probably continue to improve calving rates and further minimize death losses through the use of better management practices by following latest developments in animal research. Also, bankers and businessmen who supply operating funds and production items will likely become more aware and willing to provide capital requirements to livestock producers to adjust to market conditions. This should be a strong inducement for producers to follow recommended management practices.

The demand by retailers for specified types of beef will continue to increase the proportion of beef animals in the cattle herd. Premiums will probably be placed on bringing mature slaughter steers and heifers to market at even younger ages. This would mean a continuation of the trend toward raising a greater percentage of all calves to maturity and to feeding more animals in the inventory before slaughter.

The rate of change, which has been rapid in the past for some factors, will probably lessen as a natural limit is approached. But other factors that have not yet made substantial contributions to higher productivity make the outlook bright for further gains in productivity.

Table 4.--Live weight of cattle and calf production, and beef and veal production and consumption per person, 1920 to date

| Year | Live weight cattle and calf production | | | Beef and veal production | | Consumption per person | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Per head of cattle | Per person | Beef | Veal | Beef | Veal | Beef and veal |
| | Mil. lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. |
| 1920 | 12,403 | 176.2 | 116.5 | 6,306 | 842 | 59.1 | 8.0 | 67.1 |
| 1921 | 12,817 | 186.5 | 118.1 | 6,022 | 820 | 55.5 | 7.6 | 63.1 |
| 1922 | 13,185 | 191.7 | 119.8 | 6,588 | 852 | 59.1 | 7.8 | 66.9 |
| 1923 | 13,174 | 195.0 | 117.6 | 6,721 | 916 | 59.6 | 8.2 | 67.8 |
| 1924 | 13,402 | 203.1 | 117.5 | 6,877 | 972 | 59.5 | 8.6 | 68.1 |
| 1925 | 12,953 | 204.4 | 111.9 | 6,878 | 989 | 59.5 | 8.6 | 68.1 |
| 1926 | 12,605 | 208.1 | 107.4 | 7,089 | 955 | 60.3 | 8.2 | 68.5 |
| 1927 | 12,072 | 207.5 | 101.4 | 6,395 | 867 | 54.5 | 7.4 | 61.9 |
| 1928 | 12,327 | 215.0 | 102.3 | 5,771 | 773 | 48.7 | 6.5 | 55.2 |
| 1929 | 12,754 | 216.6 | 104.7 | 5,871 | 761 | 49.7 | 6.3 | 56.0 |
| 1930 | 13,263 | 217.4 | 107.7 | 5,917 | 792 | 48.9 | 6.4 | 55.3 |
| 1931 | 13,386 | 212.4 | 108.0 | 6,009 | 823 | 48.6 | 6.6 | 55.2 |
| 1932 | 14,232 | 216.3 | 114.0 | 5,789 | 822 | 46.7 | 6.6 | 53.3 |
| 1933 | 15,405 | 219.2 | 122.7 | 1/ 6,440 | 1/ 891 | 1/ 51.5 | 1/ 7.1 | 58.6 |
| 1934 | 14,538 | 195.5 | 115.0 | 1/ 8,345 | 1/ 1,246 | 1/ 63.8 | 1/ 9.4 | 73.2 |
| 1935 | 13,651 | 198.3 | 107.3 | 1/ 6,608 | 1,023 | 1/ 53.2 | 8.5 | 61.7 |
| 1936 | 14,438 | 212.8 | 112.7 | 7,358 | 1,075 | 60.5 | 8.4 | 68.9 |
| 1937 | 13,746 | 208.0 | 106.7 | 6,798 | 1,108 | 55.2 | 8.6 | 63.8 |
| 1938 | 14,047 | 215.3 | 108.2 | 6,908 | 994 | 54.4 | 7.6 | 62.0 |
| 1939 | 15,177 | 229.9 | 115.9 | 7,011 | 991 | 54.7 | 7.6 | 62.3 |
| 1940 | 15,702 | 229.9 | 118.9 | 7,175 | 981 | 54.9 | 7.4 | 62.3 |
| 1941 | 17,029 | 237.3 | 127.7 | 8,082 | 1,036 | 60.9 | 7.6 | 68.5 |
| 1942 | 18,568 | 244.2 | 137.6 | 8,843 | 1,151 | 61.2 | 8.2 | 69.4 |
| 1943 | 19,159 | 235.9 | 140.2 | 8,571 | 1,167 | 53.3 | 8.2 | 61.5 |
| 1944 | 19,708 | 231.0 | 142.4 | 9,112 | 1,738 | 55.6 | 12.4 | 68.0 |
| 1945 | 19,517 | 228.1 | 139.5 | 10,276 | 1,664 | 59.4 | 11.9 | 71.3 |
| 1946 | 18,999 | 231.0 | 134.4 | 9,373 | 1,443 | 61.6 | 10.0 | 71.6 |
| 1947 | 19,130 | 237.5 | 132.8 | 10,432 | 1,605 | 69.6 | 10.8 | 80.4 |
| 1948 | 18,402 | 238.5 | 125.5 | 9,075 | 1,423 | 63.1 | 9.5 | 72.6 |
| 1949 | 19,274 | 250.9 | 129.2 | 9,439 | 1,334 | 63.9 | 8.9 | 72.8 |
| 1950 | 21,185 | 271.7 | 139.7 | 9,534 | 1,230 | 63.4 | 8.0 | 71.4 |
| 1951 | 22,990 | 280.1 | 148.9 | 8,837 | 1,059 | 56.1 | 6.6 | 62.7 |
| 1952 | 24,933 | 283.1 | 158.8 | 9,650 | 1,169 | 62.2 | 7.2 | 69.4 |
| 1953 | 27,405 | 290.8 | 171.7 | 12,407 | 1,546 | 77.6 | 9.5 | 87.1 |
| 1954 | 27,580 | 288.3 | 169.8 | 12,963 | 1,647 | 80.1 | 10.0 | 90.1 |
| 1955 | 28,099 | 290.9 | 170.0 | 13,569 | 1,578 | 82.0 | 9.4 | 91.4 |
| 1956 | 27,531 | 287.1 | 163.7 | 14,462 | 1,632 | 85.4 | 9.5 | 94.9 |
| 1957 | 26,555 | 286.0 | 155.1 | 14,202 | 1,526 | 84.6 | 8.8 | 93.4 |
| 1958 | 26,764 | 293.5 | 153.7 | 13,330 | 1,186 | 80.5 | 6.7 | 87.2 |
| 1959 | 28,280 | 303.0 | 159.8 | 13,580 | 1,008 | 81.4 | 5.7 | 87.1 |
| 1960 | 28,706 | 298.3 | 159.6 | 14,725 | 1,108 | 85.2 | 6.2 | 91.4 |

1/ Includes production and consumption for Government emergency programs.

Table 5.--Number of cattle and calves on farms January 1 and United States population, 1920 to date

| Year | U. S. population Jan. 1 | Number of cattle and calves on farms January 1: All cattle and calves: Number | All cattle and calves: Per person | For milk | For beef: Total | For beef: Percentage of all cattle and calves | Beef cows: Number | Beef cows: Percentage of all beef cattle |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million | 1,000 head | Number | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | Percent | 1,000 head | Percent |
| 1920 | 105.7 | 70,400 | 0.67 | 30,251 | 40,149 | 57.0 | 12,525 | 31.2 |
| 1921 | 107.6 | 68,714 | .64 | 29,796 | 38,918 | 56.6 | 12,292 | 31.6 |
| 1922 | 109.4 | 68,795 | .63 | 30,191 | 38,604 | 56.1 | 12,182 | 31.6 |
| 1923 | 111.1 | 67,546 | .61 | 30,655 | 36,891 | 54.6 | 11,974 | 32.5 |
| 1924 | 113.1 | 65,996 | .58 | 30,875 | 35,121 | 53.2 | 11,926 | 34.0 |
| 1925 | 115.0 | 63,373 | .55 | 31,058 | 32,315 | 51.0 | 11,204 | 34.7 |
| 1926 | 116.7 | 60,576 | .52 | 30,856 | 29,720 | 49.1 | 10,294 | 34.6 |
| 1927 | 118.3 | 58,178 | .49 | 30,800 | 27,378 | 47.1 | 9,439 | 34.5 |
| 1928 | 119.8 | 57,322 | .48 | 31,090 | 26,232 | 45.8 | 8,926 | 34.0 |
| 1929 | 121.2 | 58,877 | .49 | 31,902 | 26,975 | 45.8 | 8,997 | 33.4 |
| 1930 | 122.5 | 61,003 | .50 | 33,082 | 27,921 | 45.8 | 9,162 | 32.8 |
| 1931 | 123.6 | 63,030 | .51 | 33,971 | 29,059 | 46.1 | 9,809 | 33.8 |
| 1932 | 124.5 | 65,801 | .53 | 35,365 | 30,436 | 46.3 | 10,439 | 34.3 |
| 1933 | 125.2 | 70,280 | .56 | 36,860 | 33,420 | 47.6 | 11,346 | 33.9 |
| 1934 | 126.0 | 74,369 | .59 | 37,988 | 36,381 | 48.9 | 12,678 | 34.8 |
| 1935 | 126.9 | 68,846 | .54 | 36,357 | 32,489 | 47.2 | 11,151 | 34.3 |
| 1936 | 127.7 | 67,847 | .53 | 35,452 | 32,395 | 47.7 | 11,048 | 34.1 |
| 1937 | 128.5 | 66,098 | .51 | 34,853 | 31,245 | 47.3 | 10,682 | 34.2 |
| 1938 | 129.4 | 65,249 | .50 | 34,774 | 30,475 | 46.7 | 10,132 | 33.2 |
| 1939 | 130.4 | 66,029 | .51 | 35,626 | 30,403 | 46.0 | 9,987 | 32.8 |
| 1940 | 131.5 | 68,309 | .52 | 36,432 | 31,877 | 46.7 | 10,676 | 33.5 |
| 1941 | 132.8 | 71,755 | .54 | 37,383 | 34,372 | 47.9 | 11,366 | 33.1 |
| 1942 | 134.2 | 76,025 | .57 | 38,837 | 37,188 | 48.9 | 12,578 | 33.8 |
| 1943 | 135.9 | 81,204 | .60 | 40,240 | 40,964 | 50.4 | 13,980 | 34.1 |
| 1944 | 137.7 | 85,334 | .62 | 41,257 | 44,077 | 51.7 | 15,521 | 35.2 |
| 1945 | 139.2 | 85,573 | .61 | 40,849 | 44,724 | 52.2 | 16,456 | 36.8 |
| 1946 | 140.7 | 82,235 | .58 | 38,549 | 43,686 | 53.1 | 16,408 | 37.6 |
| 1947 | 142.8 | 80,554 | .56 | 37,683 | 42,871 | 53.2 | 16,488 | 38.5 |
| 1948 | 145.5 | 77,171 | .53 | 36,169 | 41,002 | 53.1 | 16,010 | 39.0 |
| 1949 | 148.0 | 76,830 | .52 | 35,270 | 41,560 | 54.1 | 15,919 | 38.3 |
| 1950 | 150.6 | 77,963 | .52 | 35,455 | 42,508 | 54.5 | 16,743 | 39.4 |
| 1951 | 153.1 | 82,083 | .54 | 35,398 | 46,685 | 56.9 | 18,526 | 39.7 |
| 1952 | 155.8 | 88,072 | .57 | 35,235 | 52,837 | 60.0 | 20,863 | 39.5 |
| 1953 | 158.4 | 94,241 | .59 | 35,921 | 58,320 | 61.9 | 23,291 | 39.9 |
| 1954 | 161.1 | 95,679 | .59 | 36,161 | 59,518 | 62.3 | 25,050 | 42.1 |
| 1955 | 164.0 | 96,592 | .59 | 35,342 | 61,250 | 63.4 | 25,659 | 41.9 |
| 1956 | 166.8 | 95,900 | .58 | 34,209 | 61,691 | 64.3 | 25,371 | 41.1 |
| 1957 | 169.8 | 92,860 | .55 | 33,291 | 59,569 | 64.1 | 24,534 | 41.2 |
| 1958 | 172.7 | 91,176 | .53 | 31,962 | 59,214 | 64.9 | 24,165 | 40.8 |
| 1959 | 175.7 | 93,322 | .53 | 30,708 | 62,614 | 67.1 | 25,112 | 40.1 |
| 1960 | 178.6 | 96,236 | .54 | 30,181 | 66,055 | 68.6 | 26,344 | 39.9 |
| 1961 | 181.5 | 97,139 | .54 | 29,936 | 67,203 | 69.2 | 26,984 | 40.2 |

Table 6.--Percentage calf crop and cattle death loss, make-up of slaughter and average dressed weight, 1920 to date

| Year | Percentage calf crop 1/ | Percentage death loss 2/ | Slaughter: Cattle | Slaughter: Calves | Slaughter: Cattle as percentage of cattle and calf total | Average dressed weight cattle slaughter |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percent | Percent | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | Percent | Pounds |
| 1920 | | | 13,470 | 8,481 | 61.4 | 468 |
| 1921 | | | 12,428 | 8,394 | 59.9 | 485 |
| 1922 | | | 13,706 | 8,832 | 60.8 | 481 |
| 1923 | | | 14,283 | 9,327 | 60.5 | 471 |
| 1924 | 74 | 4.8 | 14,750 | 9,804 | 60.1 | 466 |
| 1925 | 74 | 5.0 | 14,704 | 9,936 | 59.7 | 468 |
| 1926 | 76 | 5.0 | 14,781 | 9,354 | 61.2 | 480 |
| 1927 | 76 | 4.9 | 13,413 | 8,478 | 61.3 | 477 |
| 1928 | 77 | 5.2 | 12,028 | 7,651 | 61.1 | 480 |
| 1929 | 77 | 4.9 | 12,038 | 7,406 | 61.9 | 488 |
| 1930 | 78 | 5.2 | 12,056 | 7,761 | 60.8 | 491 |
| 1931 | 77 | 5.1 | 12,096 | 8,057 | 60.0 | 497 |
| 1932 | 78 | 5.1 | 11,980 | 7,970 | 60.1 | 483 |
| 1933 | 78 | 4.9 | 13,107 | 8,564 | 60.5 | 491 |
| 1934 | 76 | 4.8 | 3/19,509 | 3/11,759 | 62.4 | 428 |
| 1935 | 74 | 5.6 | 3/14,805 | 3/9,632 | 60.6 | 446 |
| 1936 | 78 | 5.0 | 3/15,901 | 10,008 | 61.4 | 463 |
| 1937 | 79 | 5.3 | 15,254 | 10,304 | 59.7 | 446 |
| 1938 | 80 | 5.0 | 14,822 | 9,306 | 61.4 | 466 |
| 1939 | 83 | 4.9 | 14,621 | 9,191 | 61.4 | 480 |
| 1940 | 84 | 5.0 | 14,958 | 9,089 | 62.2 | 482 |
| 1941 | 87 | 5.0 | 16,419 | 9,252 | 64.0 | 495 |
| 1942 | 88 | 5.1 | 18,033 | 9,718 | 65.0 | 492 |
| 1943 | 85 | 5.3 | 17,845 | 9,940 | 64.2 | 482 |
| 1944 | 86 | 5.3 | 19,844 | 14,242 | 68.2 | 461 |
| 1945 | 79 | 5.0 | 21,694 | 13,657 | 61.4 | 474 |
| 1946 | 81 | 5.0 | 19,824 | 12,176 | 62.0 | 473 |
| 1947 | 82 | 4.9 | 22,404 | 13,726 | 62.0 | 466 |
| 1948 | 82 | 4.7 | 19,177 | 12,378 | 60.8 | 473 |
| 1949 | 85 | 5.0 | 18,765 | 11,398 | 62.2 | 503 |
| 1950 | 86 | 4.8 | 18,614 | 10,501 | 63.9 | 514 |
| 1951 | 85 | 4.7 | 17,084 | 8,902 | 65.7 | 519 |
| 1952 | 87 | 4.6 | 18,625 | 9,388 | 66.5 | 520 |
| 1953 | 88 | 4.3 | 24,465 | 12,200 | 66.7 | 508 |
| 1954 | 87 | 4.2 | 25,889 | 13,270 | 66.1 | 502 |
| 1955 | 86 | 4.2 | 26,588 | 12,864 | 67.4 | 510 |
| 1956 | 86 | 4.1 | 27,755 | 12,999 | 68.1 | 521 |
| 1957 | 85 | 4.1 | 27,068 | 12,353 | 68.7 | 525 |
| 1958 | 86 | 4.2 | 24,368 | 9,738 | 71.4 | 547 |
| 1959 | 86 | 4.2 | 23,722 | 8,072 | 74.6 | 572 |
| 1960 | 86 | 4.2 | 26,021 | 8,611 | 75.1 | 566 |

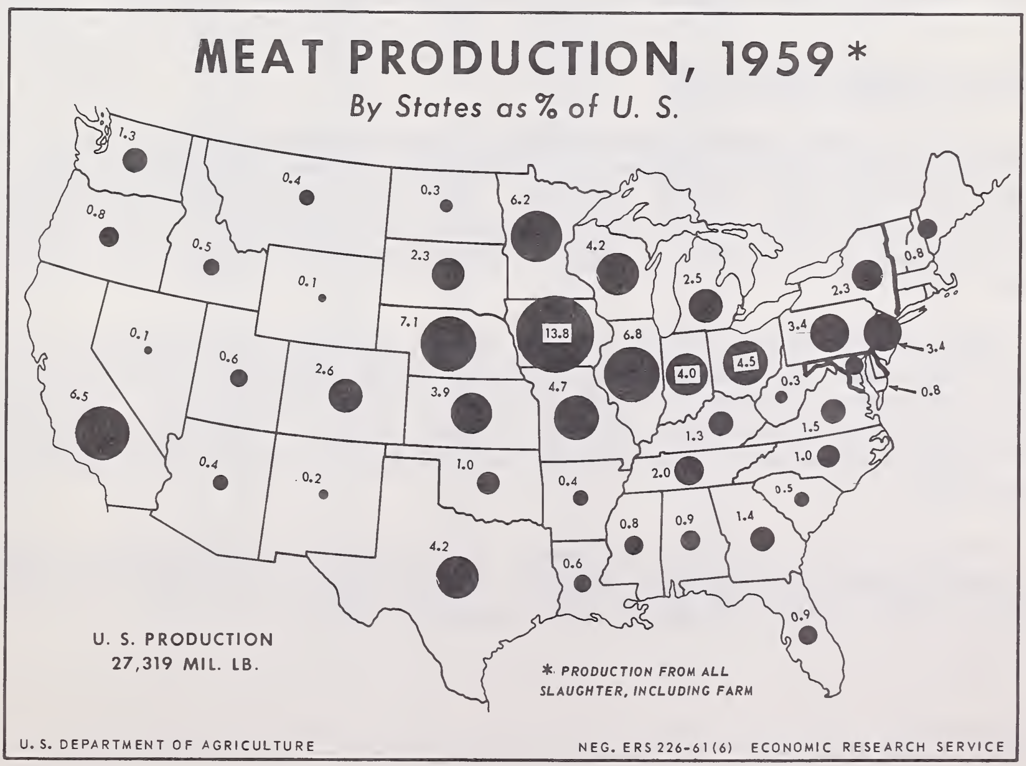
1/ Calves born as a percentage of cows and heifers 2 years and over on farms January 1.
2/ Cattle and calf deaths as a percentage of January 1 inventory. 3/ Includes Government slaughter.

# MEAT PRODUCTION BY STATES, 1959

Each of 11 States produced over 1 billion pounds of meat in 1959 with Iowa producing nearly 3.8 billion. California and Texas were the only States in this group outside the Corn Belt. Over half of U. S. meat came from slaughter in the North Central States.

Production of meat in 1959 from all slaughter totaled 27,319 million pounds, over 6 percent more than in 1958, and higher than any other year except 1956 and 1960. Most of the gain was due to pork although veal was the only meat to show a decline from a year earlier.

Meat production by States in 1959 is shown in table 7. These estimates, not regularly computed, include total meat produced in commercial slaughtering plants and farm slaughter in each State. These data, refer to meat produced when and where animals are slaughtered, and not to where they were raised or fattened. Estimates of commercial meat production by States were derived from published data on live weight of commercial slaughter. Dressing yields are based on yields reported for federally inspected plants. Farm meat production is computed from unpublished estimates of live weight of farm slaughter by States.



Iowa was the leading beef producing State in 1959 followed by California, Nebraska, and Illinois. The West, with 20 percent of total beef output, produces a larger part of beef than it does total meat.

Texas leads all other States in veal (including calf) output by a wide margin, accounting for over one-fifth of all veal produced in 1959. Wisconsin, New York, and Pennsylvania are in the top five States, due largely to large milking herds in these States. The South provided 43 percent of veal and calf carcasses in contrast to relatively low beef production in southern slaughtering plants.

The West ranks higher in lamb and mutton production than in any other meat. With the West North Central States, it provided nearly two-thirds of the Nation's output in 1959. California, Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, and New Jersey are the leading sheep slaughterers. New Jersey, a good example of a State that does not raise livestock but slaughters it, ranked 39th in live weight production of sheep and lambs on farms in 1960. Most of this meat is consumed in the heavily populated area to the north and east and is slaughtered close to the area of consumption to comply with Jewish dietary laws.

Hog slaughter is concentrated where corn is available in largest quantities. The North Central States accounted for two-thirds of the 12 billion pounds of pork produced in 1959. Iowa and Illinois, the two leading States, produced nearly as much pork in 1959 as the South and West combined.

## Production Changes Since 1954

In 1959, total meat production was 8 percent greater than in 1954. The West North Central States produced a larger part of our meat since a gain in pork accounted for most of the increase. Yet this region made larger gains in beef than in pork from 1954 to 1959, producing 36.4 percent of total beef output in 1959 and 32.5 percent in 1954. Corresponding percentages for pork are 42.9 and 40.8.

The 12 top ranking States in meat output in 1959 were the same as in 1954 but the order was changed considerably. Iowa increased its lead over the nearest challenger jumping to first from third in beef production. Nebraska moved up to second in national ranking causing Illinois, California, and Minnesota to drop in standing. Nebraska's rise was due to higher rankings in both beef and pork.

Wisconsin and New York were among the leading calf slaughtering States that ranked higher in 1959 than in 1954. Colorado, now second, made the greatest advance in lamb and mutton output from eighth in 1954.

Table 7.--Meat production, by States, 1959 1/

| State | Meat production | | | | | Percentage of United States | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beef | Veal | Lamb and mutton | Pork excl. lard | Total | Beef | Veal | Lamb and mutton | Pork excl. lard | Total |
| | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. |
| New England 2/ | 116,774 | 19,714 | 10,619 | 72,674 | 219,781 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| New York | 321,384 | 68,708 | 24,510 | 217,716 | 632,318 | 2.4 | 6.8 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| New Jersey | 291,841 | 37,708 | 51,728 | 181,541 | 562,818 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 7.0 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 494,140 | 47,197 | 15,640 | 387,642 | 944,619 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| North Atlantic | 1,224,139 | 173,327 | 102,497 | 859,573 | 2,359,536 | 9.0 | 17.2 | 13.9 | 7.1 | 8.6 |
| Ohio | 635,192 | 17,940 | 8,190 | 567,603 | 1,228,925 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| Indiana | 356,024 | 15,253 | 9,638 | 703,834 | 1,084,749 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 5.9 | 4.0 |
| Illinois | 939,956 | 39,322 | 22,452 | 860,613 | 1,862,343 | 6.9 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 7.2 | 6.8 |
| Michigan | 389,523 | 33,248 | 31,554 | 212,448 | 666,773 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| Wisconsin | 529,749 | 81,697 | 9,705 | 534,993 | 1,156,144 | 3.9 | 8.1 | 1.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| East North Central | 2,850,444 | 187,460 | 81,539 | 2,879,491 | 5,998,934 | 21.0 | 18.6 | 11.0 | 24.0 | 22.0 |
| Minnesota | 804,580 | 26,551 | 42,455 | 826,960 | 1,700,546 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 6.2 |
| Iowa | 1,454,811 | 44,170 | 67,485 | 2,205,707 | 3,772,173 | 10.7 | 4.4 | 9.1 | 18.4 | 13.8 |
| Missouri | 616,908 | 21,642 | 29,744 | 615,383 | 1,283,677 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 4.7 |
| North Dakota | 38,179 | 1,372 | 4,974 | 30,494 | 75,019 | .3 | .1 | .7 | .3 | .3 |
| South Dakota | 242,078 | 1,577 | 31,348 | 354,991 | 629,994 | 1.8 | .2 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| Nebraska | 1,207,445 | 5,607 | 52,031 | 666,949 | 1,932,032 | 8.9 | .6 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 7.1 |
| Kansas | 583,012 | 23,767 | 16,421 | 438,848 | 1,062,048 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| West North Central | 4,947,013 | 124,686 | 244,458 | 5,139,332 | 10,455,489 | 36.4 | 12.4 | 33.1 | 42.9 | 38.3 |
| Delaware-Maryland 3/ | 86,301 | 10,537 | 4,376 | 119,125 | 220,339 | .6 | 1.1 | .6 | 1.0 | .8 |
| Virginia | 78,968 | 27,634 | 521 | 312,370 | 419,493 | .6 | 2.7 | .1 | 2.6 | 1.5 |
| West Virginia | 34,024 | 1,863 | 648 | 36,836 | 73,371 | .3 | .2 | .1 | .3 | .3 |
| North Carolina | 63,420 | 3,935 | 186 | 208,631 | 276,172 | .5 | .4 | 4/ | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| South Carolina | 40,343 | 7,298 | 43 | 84,505 | 132,189 | .3 | .7 | 4/ | .7 | .5 |
| Georgia | 112,845 | 15,320 | 79 | 258,333 | 386,577 | .8 | 1.5 | 4/ | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| Florida | 139,628 | 14,442 | 35 | 81,872 | 235,977 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 4/ | .7 | .9 |
| South Atlantic | 555,529 | 81,029 | 5,888 | 1,101,672 | 1,744,118 | 4.1 | 8.0 | .8 | 9.2 | 6.4 |
| Kentucky | 98,108 | 5,117 | 10,199 | 243,609 | 357,033 | .7 | .5 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Tennessee | 164,317 | 25,735 | 2,794 | 345,459 | 538,305 | 1.2 | 2.6 | .4 | 2.9 | 2.0 |
| Alabama | 81,039 | 13,229 | 89 | 140,673 | 235,030 | .6 | 1.3 | 4/ | 1.2 | .9 |
| Mississippi | 95,518 | 20,339 | 55 | 108,726 | 224,638 | .7 | 2.0 | 4/ | .9 | .8 |
| Arkansas | 47,689 | 7,541 | 42 | 61,787 | 117,059 | .4 | .8 | 4/ | .5 | .4 |
| Louisiana | 72,847 | 45,423 | 174 | 40,665 | 159,109 | .5 | 4.5 | 4/ | .3 | .6 |
| Oklahoma | 146,126 | 25,488 | 412 | 114,645 | 286,671 | 1.1 | 2.5 | .1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Texas | 601,775 | 210,824 | 45,939 | 288,163 | 1,146,701 | 4.4 | 20.9 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 4.2 |
| South Central | 1,307,419 | 353,696 | 59,704 | 1,343,727 | 3,064,546 | 9.6 | 35.1 | 8.1 | 11.2 | 11.2 |
| Montana | 52,377 | 1,802 | 719 | 41,264 | 96,162 | .4 | .2 | .1 | .3 | .4 |
| Idaho | 103,910 | 2,144 | 2,642 | 28,862 | 137,558 | .8 | .2 | .4 | .2 | .5 |
| Wyoming | 12,913 | 421 | 624 | 6,228 | 20,186 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| Colorado | 559,942 | 4,665 | 73,881 | 78,062 | 716,550 | 4.1 | .5 | 10.0 | .7 | 2.6 |
| New Mexico | 35,677 | 1,890 | 4,122 | 15,085 | 56,774 | .3 | .2 | .6 | .1 | .2 |
| Arizona | 76,029 | 3,546 | 2,756 | 22,741 | 105,072 | .6 | .4 | .4 | .2 | .4 |
| Utah | 103,829 | 3,267 | 14,660 | 44,684 | 166,440 | .8 | .3 | 2.0 | .4 | .6 |
| Nevada | 16,778 | 1,042 | 720 | 1,376 | 19,916 | .1 | .1 | .1 | 4/ | .1 |
| Washington | 246,574 | 5,387 | 6,871 | 110,908 | 369,740 | 1.8 | .5 | .9 | .9 | 1.3 |
| Oregon | 136,712 | 7,256 | 11,861 | 69,274 | 225,103 | 1.0 | .7 | 1.6 | .6 | .8 |
| California | 1,350,715 | 56,382 | 125,058 | 250,721 | 1,782,876 | 9.9 | 5.5 | 16.9 | 2.1 | 6.5 |
| West | 2,695,456 | 87,802 | 243,914 | 669,205 | 3,696,377 | 19.9 | 8.7 | 33.1 | 5.6 | 13.5 |
| United States | 13,580,000 | 1,008,000 | 738,000 | 11,993,000 | 27,319,000 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

1/ Production from all slaughter, including farm. 2/ New England includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. 3/ Includes District of Columbia. 4/ Less than 0.05 percent.

FARM CASH RECEIPTS

1960 Farm Cash Receipts From Meat Animals Total $10.6 Billion

Cash receipts from farm marketings of meat animals in 1960 totaled $10,582 million, less than in 1958 or 1959 but nearly 10 percent more than the 1950-54 average (table 8 and cover chart). These receipts accounted for 30.5 percent of the $34,707 million received for farm products including Government payments last year.

Receipts From Hogs Above 1959

Sales of cattle and calves were the largest single source of cash receipts, as they have been for many years, providing 21.3 percent of the total. Receipts from cattle and calves were lower in 1960 than in 1959 because lower average prices for both more than offset larger marketings. The reverse was true for hogs with cash receipts 3 percent larger than in 1959.

Cash receipts as presented in table 8 exclude interfarm sales and the value of products consumed at home, but do include receipts from sales of farm slaughtered meat. The value of home consumed meat in 1960 is estimated at $349 million. While sales of livestock and livestock products make up over half of farmer's cash receipts, they do not exceed crops in value of production. Crops produced and fed on the same farm are not included in crop sales. Livestock production accounts for around 34 percent of the value of farm output, when the total value of feed produced is credited to crops.

Government payments paid directly to farmers in connection with its various farm programs totaled $693 million in 1960. The only payment made directly to livestock producers is the wool incentive payment. Although incentive payments are authorized for mohair, to date mohair prices have been above the incentive level and no direct payments were necessary.

1960 Wool Incentive Payments Down

Payments to farmers for wool and unshorn lambs sold during April 1959-March 1960 (paid in 1960) totaled about $53.7 million, down from a year earlier. Wool marketings were smaller and prices higher in this marketing year than the previous one. Payments were made to bring the average return per pound up to the 62-cent per pound incentive level. Payments on lambs--computed on a live weight basis--are to compensate for the value of their wool.

Prices received by farmers for shorn wool during the marketing year beginning April 1, 1960, averaged 42.0 cents per pound, compared with 43.2 a year earlier. Incentive payments will be made this summer equal to 47.6 percent of the dollar returns each producer received from the sale of shorn wool. The payment rate for unshorn lambs for 1960-61 is 80 cents per 100 pounds live weight, compared with 75 cents in 1959-60. The average mohair price for the marketing year beginning April 1, 1960, was 89.7 cents per pound.

Table 8.--Cash receipts from farm marketings and Government payments, with percentage distribution, United States, averages 1910-54, annual 1958-60

| Year | Total cash receipts and Government payments | Livestock and livestock products: Total 1/ | Meat animals: Total | Meat animals: Cattle and calves | Meat animals: Hogs | Meat animals: Sheep and lambs | Dairy products | Poultry and eggs 2/ | All crops | Government payments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. dol. | Mil. dol. | Mil. dol. | Mil. dol. | Mil. dol. | Mil. dol. | Mil. dol. | Mil. dol. | Mil. dol. | Mil. dol. |
| Average: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1910-14 | 5,929 | 2,948 | 1,688 | 901 | 678 | 109 | 628 | 479 | 2,981 | 0 |
| 1915-19 | 10,576 | 5,072 | 3,044 | 1,540 | 1,343 | 161 | 1,050 | 754 | 5,504 | 0 |
| 1920-24 | 9,801 | 4,735 | 2,343 | 1,120 | 1,071 | 152 | 1,346 | 912 | 5,066 | 0 |
| 1925-29 | 10,923 | 5,797 | 2,889 | 1,382 | 1,296 | 211 | 1,672 | 1,092 | 5,126 | 0 |
| 1930-34 | 6,490 | 3,593 | 1,615 | 811 | 680 | 124 | 1,204 | 687 | 2,782 | 115 |
| 1935-39 | 8,473 | 4,577 | 2,197 | 1,174 | 856 | 167 | 1,409 | 811 | 3,417 | 479 |
| 1940-44 | 15,711 | 8,658 | 4,386 | 2,102 | 2,013 | 271 | 2,290 | 1,748 | 6,385 | 668 |
| 1945-49 | 27,282 | 14,971 | 7,983 | 4,436 | 3,178 | 369 | 3,776 | 2,954 | 11,857 | 454 |
| 1950-54 | 31,299 | 17,441 | 9,649 | 5,771 | 3,501 | 377 | 4,216 | 3,278 | 13,595 | 263 |
| 1958 | 34,495 | 19,223 | 11,047 | 7,322 | 3,367 | 358 | 4,557 | 3,353 | 14,182 | 1,090 |
| 1959 | 34,133 | 18,879 | 10,952 | 7,834 | 2,784 | 334 | 4,604 | 2,985 | 14,573 | 681 |
| 1960 | 34,707 | 18,938 | 10,582 | 7,396 | 2,857 | 329 | 4,737 | 3,283 | 15,076 | 693 |
| | Percentage of total | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. |
| Average: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1910-14 | 100.0 | 49.7 | 28.4 | 15.2 | 11.4 | 1.8 | 10.6 | 8.1 | 50.3 | 0 |
| 1915-19 | 100.0 | 48.0 | 28.8 | 14.6 | 12.7 | 1.5 | 9.9 | 7.1 | 52.0 | 0 |
| 1920-24 | 100.0 | 48.3 | 23.9 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 1.6 | 13.7 | 9.3 | 51.7 | 0 |
| 1925-29 | 100.0 | 53.1 | 26.5 | 12.7 | 11.9 | 1.9 | 15.3 | 10.0 | 46.9 | 0 |
| 1930-34 | 100.0 | 55.3 | 24.9 | 12.5 | 10.5 | 1.9 | 18.5 | 10.6 | 42.9 | 1.8 |
| 1935-39 | 100.0 | 54.0 | 25.9 | 13.8 | 10.1 | 2.0 | 16.6 | 9.6 | 40.3 | 5.7 |
| 1940-44 | 100.0 | 55.1 | 27.9 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 1.7 | 14.6 | 11.1 | 40.6 | 4.3 |
| 1945-49 | 100.0 | 54.9 | 29.3 | 16.3 | 11.6 | 1.4 | 13.8 | 10.8 | 43.4 | 1.7 |
| 1950-54 | 100.0 | 55.7 | 30.8 | 18.4 | 11.2 | 1.2 | 13.5 | 10.5 | 43.5 | .8 |
| 1958 | 100.0 | 55.7 | 32.0 | 21.2 | 9.8 | 1.0 | 13.2 | 9.7 | 41.1 | 3.2 |
| 1959 | 100.0 | 55.3 | 32.1 | 23.0 | 8.1 | 1.0 | 13.5 | 8.7 | 42.7 | 2.0 |
| 1960 | 100.0 | 54.6 | 30.5 | 21.3 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 13.6 | 9.5 | 43.4 | 2.0 |

1/ Includes wool, horses, mules, mohair, honey, beeswax, bees, goats, rabbits, and fur animals.
2/ Includes ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons, quail, pheasants and turkey hatching eggs.

Table 9.--Rank of States in cash receipts from farm marketings of meat animals, livestock and livestock products, and all commodities, 1960

| Rank | Meat animals | | Livestock and livestock products | | All commodities | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | State | Cash receipts | State | Cash receipts | State | Cash receipts |
| | | Mil. dol. | | Mil. dol. | | Mil. dol. |
| 1 | Iowa | 1,616 | Iowa | 1,951 | California | 3,165 |
| 2 | Illinois | 927 | California | 1,253 | Iowa | 2,481 |
| 3 | Texas | 650 | Illinois | 1,150 | Texas | 2,277 |
| 4 | Nebraska | 646 | Minnesota | 1,047 | Illinois | 1,967 |
| 5 | Minnesota | 580 | Wisconsin | 983 | Minnesota | 1,423 |
| 6 | California | 558 | Texas | 981 | Kansas | 1,219 |
| 7 | Kansas | 513 | Nebraska | 748 | Nebraska | 1,183 |
| 8 | Missouri | 508 | Missouri | 717 | Indiana | 1,130 |
| 9 | Indiana | 467 | Indiana | 696 | Wisconsin | 1,109 |
| 10 | South Dakota | 372 | Kansas | 611 | Missouri | 1,107 |
| 11 | Colorado | 334 | New York | 609 | North Carolina | 1,086 |
| 12 | Ohio | 280 | Pennsylvania | 597 | Ohio | 1,004 |
| 13 | Oklahoma | 261 | Ohio | 595 | New York | 855 |
| 14 | Wisconsin | 261 | South Dakota | 451 | Pennsylvania | 799 |
| 15 | Montana | 198 | Georgia | 423 | Georgia | 770 |
| 16 | Kentucky | 176 | Colorado | 392 | Florida | 761 |
| 17 | Tennessee | 137 | Michigan | 392 | Michigan | 729 |
| 18 | Michigan | 134 | Oklahoma | 340 | Oklahoma | 694 |
| 19 | Arizona | 130 | North Carolina | 315 | Arkansas | 679 |
| 20 | Alabama | 124 | Alabama | 302 | Colorado | 639 |
| 21 | New Mexico | 121 | Kentucky | 294 | South Dakota | 601 |
| 22 | Idaho | 119 | Tennessee | 262 | Mississippi | 600 |
| 23 | North Dakota | 118 | Mississippi | 257 | Washington | 574 |
| 24 | Wyoming | 116 | Virginia | 256 | Kentucky | 560 |
| 25 | Pennsylvania | 114 | Arkansas | 242 | Alabama | 533 |
| 26 | Mississippi | 112 | Montana | 227 | North Dakota | 517 |
| 27 | Georgia | 108 | Washington | 212 | Tennessee | 511 |
| 28 | Oregon | 97 | Florida | 210 | Virginia | 470 |
| 29 | Virginia | 89 | Oregon | 192 | Arizona | 436 |
| 30 | North Carolina | 86 | Idaho | 192 | Idaho | 432 |
| 31 | Arkansas | 79 | Maryland | 184 | Oregon | 415 |
| 32 | Florida | 77 | North Dakota | 170 | Montana | 406 |
| 33 | Washington | 76 | New Jersey | 167 | Louisiana | 371 |
| 34 | Louisiana | 74 | Arizona | 162 | South Carolina | 367 |
| 35 | New York | 71 | Louisiana | 143 | New Jersey | 305 |
| 36 | Utah | 59 | New Mexico | 142 | Maryland | 278 |
| 37 | South Carolina | 39 | Wyoming | 135 | New Mexico | 236 |
| 38 | Nevada | 37 | Utah | 124 | Maine | 209 |
| 39 | Maryland | 33 | Maine | 121 | Wyoming | 165 |
| 40 | West Virginia | 29 | Vermont | 113 | Massachusetts | 163 |
| 41 | New Jersey | 16 | South Carolina | 107 | Utah | 159 |
| 42 | Vermont | 11 | Massachusetts | 102 | Connecticut | 158 |
| 43 | Massachusetts | 11 | Connecticut | 99 | Vermont | 123 |
| 44 | Maine | 6 | West Virginia | 84 | Delaware | 116 |
| 45 | Connecticut | 6 | Delaware | 79 | West Virginia | 108 |
| 46 | Delaware | 4 | New Hampshire | 46 | New Hampshire | 56 |
| 47 | New Hampshire | 4 | Nevada | 44 | Nevada | 51 |
| 48 | Rhode Island | 1 | Rhode Island | 14 | Rhode Island | 21 |
| United States 1/ | | 10,582 | | 18,937 | | 34,014 |

1/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Rank of States in Cash Receipts

Table 9 presents the States in order of farm cash receipts received from meat animals, livestock and livestock products, and all commodities including Government payments. Iowa leads in the first two categories but California is the top State in total receipts. Of the 10 leading States in cash receipts only Wisconsin ranks below tenth for meat animals.

The top 10 States in receipts from meat animals were the same in 1960 as in 1959 although the order was changed slightly. Last year Texas replaced Nebraska in third place and California moved from eighth to sixth rank.

## RETAIL MEAT OUTLOOK

Retail meat prices thus far this year have averaged somewhat higher than those of a year earlier. In May average retail prices in urban centers (BLS series) were 115.0 percent of 1947-49 prices (see table, page 32). This was the same as for May 1960. Higher average pork prices offset generally higher beef and lamb prices.

The Department's index of prices received by farmers for meat animals in May was 292 (1910-14=100) or 6 percent below May 1960. All major classes of meat animals were priced below a year earlier except hogs.

A comparison with the BLS index of wholesale prices shows a marked widening of the wholesale-retail price margin. Wholesale prices, as measured by this index, dropped 1 percent below a year earlier in March but retail prices averaged 5 percent above March 1960. In May, the latest monthly data available, the index of wholesale prices (1947-49=100) at 92.2 was 6 percent below a year earlier. On a comparable base period, the May index of meat animal prices was 87.4. Prices for all major classes except calves were lower in May than the 1947-49 average.

Among the cuts for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports prices, sliced bacon has increased most in price per pound over a year ago (table 10). Pork chops also showed an increase. This is in line with the 6 percent smaller output of pork the first 5 months this year from a year earlier. In May, the retail price of beef cuts, hamburger, veal cutlets, and leg of lamb were all down from last May, with lamb showing the largest decline from a year before.

Little change is likely in retail prices before fall. Prices this summer will probably average about the same as last summer. Prices of the higher priced beef cuts will probably remain below 1960 prices. Supplies of Choice beef will be ample and no large change is expected in the production of other beef items.

Pork prices may strengthen seasonally this summer but the change will be small and less than last summer. Hence, retail pork prices this summer will probably also be close to a year earlier. Hog slaughter this summer will be seasonally low but will pull ahead of a year ago. Cold storage stocks of pork are noticeably smaller than last year and will not be much of a price depressing factor this summer.

Table 10.--Average retail price of specified meat cuts, per pound, by months, 1958 to date

| Year and Item | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. |
| Beef, Choice 1/ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Round steak | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 100.6 | 101.0 | 103.1 | 105.8 | 105.9 | 106.2 | 106.3 | 104.0 | 103.7 | 104.5 | 104.9 | 104.9 |
| 1959 | 106.7 | 107.1 | 107.2 | 107.7 | 107.7 | 108.1 | 108.9 | 107.0 | 107.8 | 106.5 | 107.0 | 106.4 |
| 1960 | 106.0 | 105.2 | 105.6 | 107.7 | 105.9 | 105.8 | 105.7 | 105.6 | 104.8 | 104.9 | 103.8 | 104.6 |
| 1961 | 105.6 | 106.2 | 105.7 | 104.9 | 104.2 | | | | | | | |
| Rib roast | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 80.3 | 80.2 | 81.0 | 82.6 | 82.9 | 83.0 | 83.0 | 81.7 | 81.6 | 80.9 | 81.1 | 81.2 |
| 1959 | 82.5 | 82.4 | 82.1 | 82.9 | 83.1 | 82.9 | 83.5 | 82.5 | 83.0 | 82.9 | 82.6 | 82.3 |
| 1960 | 82.0 | 81.3 | 81.6 | 81.1 | 82.4 | 82.3 | 82.3 | 82.0 | 81.0 | 81.3 | 81.1 | 81.4 |
| 1961 | 83.4 | 82.7 | 82.2 | 81.9 | 80.8 | | | | | | | |
| Chuck roast | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 59.1 | 61.1 | 64.1 | 65.7 | 64.8 | 65.5 | 65.1 | 62.7 | 62.4 | 62.5 | 62.6 | 63.4 |
| 1959 | 64.3 | 65.5 | 65.2 | 64.8 | 65.7 | 64.5 | 64.2 | 62.7 | 62.1 | 63.6 | 63.5 | 63.2 |
| 1960 | 62.7 | 62.6 | 62.6 | 64.0 | 63.0 | 61.9 | 60.6 | 60.8 | 59.9 | 59.3 | 60.1 | 61.4 |
| 1961 | 63.1 | 62.7 | 62.3 | 61.6 | 59.8 | | | | | | | |
| Hamburger | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 47.8 | 49.0 | 50.3 | 53.1 | 54.0 | 54.6 | 54.8 | 53.7 | 53.8 | 54.3 | 54.4 | 54.7 |
| 1959 | 55.6 | 55.7 | 55.2 | 55.0 | 55.3 | 55.3 | 55.4 | 54.7 | 54.6 | 54.6 | 53.9 | 53.7 |
| 1960 | 53.2 | 52.5 | 52.7 | 53.2 | 52.8 | 52.6 | 52.9 | 52.2 | 51.7 | 51.6 | 51.3 | 51.9 |
| 1961 | 52.4 | 52.6 | 52.3 | 52.0 | 51.6 | | | | | | | |
| Pork, Chops | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 87.9 | 88.6 | 89.5 | 91.2 | 91.3 | 96.0 | 96.9 | 94.6 | 93.5 | 92.3 | 90.7 | 89.1 |
| 1959 | 88.8 | 84.8 | 81.7 | 84.0 | 85.5 | 87.4 | 87.9 | 85.4 | 89.0 | 86.6 | 83.8 | 79.2 |
| 1960 | 78.4 | 78.2 | 80.8 | 84.1 | 82.3 | 86.0 | 89.6 | 89.8 | 90.1 | 91.1 | 90.2 | 88.9 |
| 1961 | 89.5 | 87.7 | 86.8 | 87.0 | 85.1 | | | | | | | |
| Bacon, sliced | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 75.6 | 77.2 | 77.1 | 79.5 | 80.4 | 81.9 | 85.1 | 86.4 | 83.0 | 78.8 | 73.9 | 72.8 |
| 1959 | 72.1 | 69.4 | 67.4 | 68.4 | 68.8 | 68.6 | 68.4 | 66.6 | 65.9 | 63.1 | 60.7 | 58.4 |
| 1960 | 57.5 | 58.2 | 58.8 | 63.9 | 66.6 | 67.4 | 67.5 | 71.0 | 68.9 | 68.7 | 68.2 | 69.2 |
| 1961 | 69.7 | 70.8 | 70.5 | 69.8 | 69.6 | | | | | | | |
| Hams, whole | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 66.3 | 66.5 | 68.4 | 68.6 | 67.9 | 69.1 | 69.2 | 68.9 | 66.3 | 65.8 | 66.4 | 67.7 |
| 1959 | 67.5 | 64.9 | 63.7 | 63.1 | 62.7 | 63.1 | 62.2 | 60.1 | 60.5 | 59.6 | 59.1 | 59.6 |
| 1960 | 58.6 | 58.2 | 58.8 | 58.1 | 61.3 | 61.4 | 61.5 | 61.6 | 60.4 | 61.0 | 61.2 | 63.1 |
| 1961 | 63.2 | 62.8 | 62.7 | 61.7 | 60.1 | | | | | | | |
| Veal cutlet | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 125.1 | 129.3 | 131.2 | 131.8 | 133.0 | 133.9 | 133.8 | 134.2 | 135.0 | 135.1 | 135.3 | 137.9 |
| 1959 | 139.1 | 142.5 | 140.6 | 141.5 | 143.0 | 143.3 | 143.9 | 142.9 | 143.4 | 142.5 | 141.8 | 140.9 |
| 1960 | 141.9 | 143.1 | 144.0 | 143.1 | 143.1 | 143.2 | 141.1 | 140.1 | 140.9 | 140.6 | 137.9 | 140.1 |
| 1961 | 143.1 | 145.1 | 144.2 | 144.2 | 142.8 | | | | | | | |
| Leg of lamb | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 76.1 | 78.0 | 77.5 | 78.1 | 77.0 | 77.6 | 77.9 | 76.8 | 77.1 | 77.4 | 77.6 | 77.3 |
| 1959 | 75.5 | 73.9 | 73.7 | 75.2 | 76.5 | 77.4 | 76.8 | 74.9 | 74.8 | 74.7 | 74.4 | 73.9 |
| 1960 | 73.3 | 72.5 | 73.7 | 75.0 | 76.2 | 77.1 | 75.1 | 73.5 | 73.3 | 73.1 | 72.8 | 71.6 |
| 1961 | 72.4 | 71.8 | 72.3 | 71.4 | 69.1 | | | | | | | |

1/ Except hamburger, which has no grade designation.

Compiled from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

## OUTLOOK FOR SAUSAGE MEATS

The weekly rate of sausage production in April and May ran about 2 percent smaller than a year before. In these months the weekly rate of output, including canned sausage items, was 47 million pounds. All major types except sausage to be dried or semidried shared in the decrease although canned sausage provided the bulk of the reduction.

Sausage production is probably nearing its seasonal peak and will likely be close to a year earlier this summer. The outlook for slaughter indicates pork sausage materials will be more plentiful than they were last summer, but processing beef will continue in limited supply. Storage stocks of meat are lower than a year ago and will furnish only a small amount of meat for processing. Early this year imports of meat had been relatively steady, a little below year-earlier rates. However, imports in April picked up and were 13 percent larger than in April 1960. Pork was the only item below a year before.

Domestic production of processing meats is currently low and will probably not change greatly for the next several weeks. Cattle slaughter will pick up in late summer. Much of this will be in cows and lower grades of beef. Hog slaughter will probably ease off further before it starts the usual increase. The 7 percent larger spring crop will likely mean nearly as large an increase in hog slaughter this fall.

Table 11.--Cattle and hog slaughter, meat imports and stocks, and sausage production, by quarters 1960 to date

| Period | Federally inspected slaughter | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cattle | | | | Hogs | |
| | Total | | Cows | | | |
| | 1961 | 1960 | 1961 | 1960 | 1961 | 1960 |
| | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head |
| Jan.-Mar. | 4,695 | 4,578 | 980 | 978 | 16,932 | 18,474 |
| Apr.-June | 1/5,025 | 4,709 | 1/900 | 1,005 | 1/15,650 | 16,140 |
| July-Sept. | 2/5,200 | 5,161 | 2/1,100 | 1,172 | 2/15,400 | 14,672 |
| Oct.-Dec. | | 4,946 | | 1,286 | | 16,867 |
| Year | | 19,394 | | 4,441 | | 66,153 |

| Period | Imports all meat 3/ | | Meat stocks in cold storage beginning of quarter 4/ | | Sausage production 5/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1960 | 1961 | 1960 | 1961 | 1960 |
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |
| Jan.-Mar. | 173 | 168 | 423 | 544 | 569 | 6/619 |
| Apr.-June | 1/200 | 190 | 477 | 594 | 1/615 | 621 |
| July-Sept. | 2/225 | 232 | | 591 | 2/600 | 603 |
| Oct.-Dec. | | 144 | | 403 | | 582 |
| Year | | 734 | | | | 2,425 |

1/ Partly estimated.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Total red meat imports, product weight.
4/ Includes beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton, and canned meats in public cold storage.
5/ Federally inspected production of all sausage, including loaf, head cheese, jellied products and the following canned items: Luncheon meat, viennas, franks and weiners in brine, deviled ham, other potted or deviled meat food products, bulk sausage and sausage in oil.
6/ 14 weeks, included in total.

Supply and distribution of meat, by months, January 1961 to date

| Meat and period | Commercially produced | | | | | | | | Total 2/ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Supply | | | Distribution | | | | | | Civilian consumption | |
| | Production | Beginning stocks | Imports | Exports and shipments | Ending stocks | Military | Civilian consumption: Total | Civilian consumption: Per person 1/ | Production | Total | Per person |
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Lb. |
| Beef: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 1,234 | 170 | 53 | 5 | 157 | 28 | 1,267 | 7.1 | --- | --- | --- |
| February | 1,085 | 157 | 49 | 5 | 144 | 26 | 1,116 | 6.2 | --- | --- | --- |
| March | 1,240 | 144 | 64 | 4 | 142 | 31 | 1,271 | 7.1 | --- | --- | --- |
| 1st quarter | 3,559 | 170 | 166 | 14 | 142 | 85 | 3,654 | 20.4 | | | 3/21 |
| April | 1,137 | 142 | 84 | 4 | 154 | 28 | 1,177 | 6.5 | --- | --- | --- |
| May | 1,321 | 154 | | | 153 | 32 | | | --- | --- | --- |
| June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd quarter | | | | | | | | | | | 3/21.5 |
| Veal: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 81 | 14 | 1 | 4/ | 13 | 4 | 79 | .4 | --- | --- | --- |
| February | 73 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 71 | .4 | --- | --- | --- |
| March | 83 | 13 | 2 | 4/ | 12 | 2 | 84 | .5 | --- | --- | --- |
| 1st quarter | 237 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 234 | 1.3 | | | 3/1.5 |
| April | 72 | 12 | 2 | 4/ | 12 | 3 | 71 | .4 | --- | --- | --- |
| May | 79 | 12 | | | 11 | 4 | | | --- | --- | --- |
| June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd quarter | | | | | | | | | | | 3/1.5 |
| Lamb and mutton: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 72 | 12 | 5 | 4/ | 12 | 1 | 76 | .4 | --- | --- | --- |
| February | 63 | 12 | 2 | 4/ | 12 | 4/ | 65 | .4 | --- | --- | --- |
| March | 75 | 12 | 7 | 4/ | 18 | 4/ | 76 | .4 | --- | --- | --- |
| 1st quarter | 210 | 12 | 14 | 4/ | 18 | 1 | 217 | 1.2 | | | 3/1.1 |
| April | 71 | 18 | 9 | 4/ | 22 | 4/ | 76 | .4 | --- | --- | --- |
| May | 75 | 22 | | | 24 | 4/ | | | --- | --- | --- |
| June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd quarter | | | | | | | | | | | 3/1.2 |
| Pork: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 946 | 170 | 15 | 13 | 201 | 15 | 902 | 5.0 | --- | --- | --- |
| February | 822 | 201 | 14 | 12 | 236 | 16 | 773 | 4.3 | --- | --- | --- |
| March | 979 | 236 | 19 | 11 | 244 | 15 | 964 | 5.4 | --- | --- | --- |
| 1st quarter | 2,747 | 170 | 48 | 36 | 244 | 46 | 2,639 | 14.7 | | | 3/16 |
| April | 822 | 244 | 13 | 10 | 270 | 15 | 784 | 4.3 | --- | --- | --- |
| May | 921 | 270 | | | 273 | 16 | | | --- | --- | --- |
| June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd quarter | | | | | | | | | | | 3/15 |
| All meat: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 2,333 | 366 | 74 | 18 | 383 | 48 | 2,324 | 13.0 | --- | --- | --- |
| February | 2,043 | 383 | 66 | 18 | 405 | 44 | 2,025 | 11.3 | --- | --- | --- |
| March | 2,377 | 405 | 92 | 15 | 416 | 48 | 2,395 | 13.3 | --- | --- | --- |
| 1st quarter | 6,753 | 366 | 232 | 51 | 416 | 140 | 6,744 | 37.6 | | | 3/39.5 |
| April | 2,102 | 416 | 108 | 14 | 458 | 46 | 2,108 | 11.7 | --- | --- | --- |
| May | 2,396 | 458 | | | 461 | 52 | | | --- | --- | --- |
| June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd quarter | | | | | | | | | | | 3/39 |

1/ Derived from estimates by months of population eating out of civilian food supplies, unadjusted for underenumeration.
2/ Includes production and consumption from farm slaughter.
3/ Estimated.
4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

| Item | Unit | 1960 May | 1960 June | 1961 April | 1961 May | 1961 June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle and calves | | | | | | |
| Beef steers, slaughter | Dollars per | | | | | |
| Chicago, Prime | 100 pounds | 30.85 | 28.80 | 27.14 | 25.16 | |
| Choice | do. | 27.43 | 26.04 | 25.05 | 23.43 | |
| Good | do. | 25.44 | 24.15 | 23.46 | 22.07 | |
| Standard | do. | 21.84 | 21.02 | 21.05 | 20.10 | |
| Commercial | do. | 20.00 | 20.77 | 19.61 | --- | |
| Utility | do. | 19.74 | 19.43 | 19.29 | 18.89 | |
| All grades | do. | 26.75 | 25.58 | 24.73 | 23.09 | |
| Omaha, all grades | do. | 25.05 | 23.94 | 23.14 | 21.83 | |
| Sioux City, all grades | do. | 25.37 | 24.09 | 23.47 | 21.98 | |
| Cows, Chicago | | | | | | |
| Commercial | do. | 18.01 | 17.28 | 17.47 | 16.71 | 16.36 |
| Utility | do. | 17.33 | 16.76 | 16.95 | 16.53 | 16.52 |
| Cutter | do. | 16.53 | 16.50 | 16.44 | 16.19 | 16.41 |
| Canner | do. | 14.96 | 14.88 | 14.91 | 14.60 | 15.19 |
| Vealers, Choice, Chicago | do. | 31.50 | 28.92 | 30.38 | 29.54 | --- |
| Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City 1/ | do. | 25.38 | 23.50 | 24.38 | 23.06 | |
| Price received by farmers | | | | | | |
| Beef cattle | do. | 21.70 | 20.80 | 20.60 | 19.80 | 19.40 |
| Cows | do. | 15.50 | 15.20 | 15.40 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| Steers and heifers | do. | 24.00 | 23.10 | 22.70 | 21.60 | 21.10 |
| Calves | do. | 24.70 | 23.60 | 24.10 | 23.60 | 23.10 |
| Hogs | | | | | | |
| Barrows and gilts, U. S. No. 1, 2 & 3, Chicago | | | | | | |
| 180-200 pounds | do. | 16.74 | 17.44 | 17.44 | 17.25 | 17.35 |
| 200-220 pounds | do. | 16.78 | 17.56 | 17.60 | 17.28 | 17.52 |
| 220-240 pounds | do. | 16.52 | 17.38 | 17.44 | 16.91 | 17.25 |
| 240-270 pounds | do. | 15.96 | 16.89 | 17.16 | 16.40 | 16.73 |
| All weights | do. | 16.09 | 16.89 | 17.18 | 16.57 | 16.74 |
| Barrows and gilts, 8 markets 2/ | do. | 16.03 | 16.88 | 17.04 | 16.37 | |
| Sows, Chicago | do. | 13.15 | 13.82 | 15.26 | 14.08 | 13.58 |
| Price received by farmers | do. | 15.40 | 16.00 | 16.90 | 16.00 | 15.70 |
| Hog-corn price ratio 3/ | | | | | | |
| Chicago, barrows and gilts | | 13.3 | 14.1 | 15.9 | 14.7 | |
| Price received by farmers, all hogs | | 14.4 | 14.8 | 17.5 | 15.7 | 15.2 |
| Sheep and lambs | Dollars per | | | | | |
| Sheep | 100 pounds | | | | | |
| Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago | do. | 6.02 | 5.92 | 7.30 | 5.09 | 4.57 |
| Price received by farmers | do. | 6.31 | 5.84 | 5.89 | 5.44 | 4.88 |
| Lamb | | | | | | |
| Slaughter, Choice, Chicago | do. | 4/20.55 | 22.81 | 16.98 | 4/15.31 | 19.58 |
| Feeder, Good and Choice, Omaha | do. | 20.88 | 19.61 | 15.75 | 14.04 | 14.95 |
| Price received by farmers | do. | 20.20 | 19.70 | 16.10 | 15.60 | 15.90 |
| All meat animals | | | | | | |
| Index number price received by farmers | | | | | | |
| (1910-14=100) | | 309 | 303 | 305 | 292 | 286 |
| Meat | | | | | | |
| Wholesale, Chicago | Dollars per | | | | | |
| Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 pounds | 100 pounds | 45.75 | 44.05 | 42.10 | 39.44 | 38.00 |
| Lamb carcass, Choice, 45-55 pounds | do. | 45.95 | 47.08 | 37.50 | 36.32 | 40.08 |
| Composite hog products: | | | | | | |
| Including lard | | | | | | |
| 71.90 pounds fresh | Dollars | 18.36 | 18.88 | 19.19 | 18.67 | |
| Average per 100 pounds | do. | 25.54 | 26.26 | 26.69 | 25.97 | |
| 71.01 pounds fresh and cured | do. | 21.61 | 22.30 | 22.65 | 22.00 | |
| Average per 100 pounds | do. | 30.41 | 31.40 | 31.90 | 30.98 | |
| Excluding lard | | | | | | |
| 55.99 pounds fresh and cured | do. | 19.65 | 20.32 | 20.12 | 19.72 | |
| Average per 100 pounds | do. | 35.10 | 36.29 | 35.93 | 35.22 | |
| Retail, United States average | Cents | | | | | |
| Beef, Choice grade | per pound | 81.6 | 81.0 | 80.6 | | |
| Pork, retail cuts | do. | 56.1 | 57.6 | 59.1 | | |
| Lamb, Choice grade | do. | 71.9 | 73.3 | 64.8 | | |
| Index number meat prices (BLS) | | | | | | |
| Wholesale (1947-49=100) | | 97.6 | 97.3 | 95.1 | 92.2 | |
| Retail (1947-49=100) 5/ | | 115.0 | 115.8 | 116.3 | 115.0 | |

1/ Average all weights and grades.
2/ Chicago, St. Louis N. S. Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, S. St. Paul, and Indianapolis.
3/ Number bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of live hogs.
4/ Shorn lambs.
5/ Includes beef and veal, pork, leg of lamb and other meats.

Selected marketing, slaughter and stocks statistics for meat animals and meat

| Item | Unit | 1960 May | 1960 June | 1961 April | 1961 May | 1961 June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meat animal marketings | | | | | | |
| Index number (1947-49=100) ............ | | 132 | 122 | 118 | | |
| Stocker and feeder shipments to | | | | | | |
| 8 Corn Belt States | 1,000 | | | | | |
| Cattle and calves .................... | head | 352 | 301 | 371 | 339 | |
| Sheep and lambs ...................... | do. | 258 | 205 | 157 | 212 | |
| Slaughter under Federal inspection | | | | | | |
| Number slaughtered | | | | | | |
| Cattle ............................... | do. | 1,606 | 1,692 | 1,502 | 1,754 | |
| Steers ............................... | do. | 943 | 941 | 856 | 1,042 | |
| Heifers .............................. | do. | 310 | 345 | 339 | 389 | |
| Cows ................................. | do. | 328 | 376 | 285 | 296 | |
| Bulls and stags ...................... | do. | 26 | 30 | 21 | 26 | |
| Calves ............................... | do. | 378 | 397 | 378 | 381 | |
| Sheep and lambs ...................... | do. | 1,110 | 1,137 | 1,247 | 1,358 | |
| Hogs ................................. | do. | 5,483 | 5,086 | 5,049 | 5,597 | |
| Percentage sows ...................... | Percent | 9 | 12 | 6 | 9 | |
| Average live weight per head | | | | | | |
| Cattle ............................... | Pounds | 1,033 | 1,021 | 1,047 | 1,046 | |
| Calves ............................... | do. | 222 | 237 | 212 | 228 | |
| Sheep and lambs ...................... | do. | 99 | 95 | 103 | 98 | |
| Hogs ................................. | do. | 242 | 246 | 240 | 246 | |
| Average production | | | | | | |
| Beef, per head ....................... | do. | 598 | 588 | 607 | 613 | |
| Veal, per head ....................... | do. | 125 | 131 | 118 | 128 | |
| Lamb and mutton, per head ............ | do. | 48 | 46 | 51 | 48 | |
| Pork, per head ....................... | do. | 140 | 141 | 139 | 142 | |
| Pork, per 100 pounds live weight ..... | do. | 58 | 57 | 58 | 58 | |
| Lard, per head ....................... | do. | 33 | 35 | 33 | 35 | |
| Lard, per 100 pounds live weight ..... | do. | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| Total production | Million | | | | | |
| Beef ................................. | pounds | 958 | 993 | 909 | 1,072 | |
| Veal ................................. | do. | 47 | 52 | 44 | 48 | |
| Lamb and mutton ...................... | do. | 53 | 52 | 63 | 65 | |
| Pork ................................. | do. | 767 | 716 | 701 | 793 | |
| Lard ................................. | do. | 180 | 176 | 167 | 193 | |
| Commercial slaughter 1/ | | | | | | |
| Number slaughtered | 1,000 | | | | | |
| Cattle ............................... | head | 2,093 | 2,202 | 1,947 | 2,240 | |
| Calves ............................... | do. | 580 | 626 | 582 | 589 | |
| Sheep and lambs ...................... | do. | 1,263 | 1,312 | 1,417 | 1,547 | |
| Hogs ................................. | do. | 6,513 | 6,105 | 5,946 | 6,566 | |
| Total production | Million | | | | | |
| Beef ................................. | pounds | 1,202 | 1,247 | 1,137 | 1,321 | |
| Veal ................................. | do. | 77 | 85 | 72 | 79 | |
| Lamb and mutton ...................... | do. | 61 | 60 | 71 | 75 | |
| Pork ................................. | do. | 905 | 852 | 822 | 921 | |
| Lard ................................. | do. | 203 | 199 | 187 | 218 | |
| Cold storage stocks first of month | | | | | | |
| Beef ................................. | do. | 158 | 148 | 142 | 154 | 153 |
| Veal ................................. | do. | 8 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Lamb and mutton ...................... | do. | 11 | 10 | 18 | 22 | 24 |
| Pork ................................. | do. | 383 | 386 | 244 | 270 | 273 |
| Total meat and meat products 2/ ........ | do. | 641 | 634 | 477 | 529 | 532 |

1/ Federally inspected, and other wholesale and retail.
2/ Includes stocks of canned meats in cooler in addition to the four meats listed.

# LIST OF TABLES

## LIST OF CHARTS



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